

LLOYD GEORGE'S DEMAND FOR DRAFT OF IRISH BRINGS THREATS OF CIVIL WAR

HOME RULE IS LINKED WITH CONSCRIPTION

Lloyd George Makes Bold Stroke as British Face Crisis.

(Continued from first page.)

ism as to whether the war cabinet could frame a measure which would stand that test and the fear that the country might be plunged again into the old fury of the Irish quarrel while fighting for its life against enemies outside its walls.

It was because of this fear that the Asquith government shelved the old home rule act and the nationalists have blamed that shelving for the failure of more Irishmen to enlist. Mr. Lloyd George, however, is daring enough to attempt to balance both debts by granting home rule and enforcing conscription.

Denounced by Dillon.

The atmosphere in the house of commons did not forebode success. From his first sentence on Ireland the premier was assailed with what Reuters correspondent describes as "running hostile comment from the Irish benches."

The new Nationalist leader, John Dillon, who is more typical of the fiery old time Irish resistors than his courtly predecessor, the late John Redmond, heartily denounced conscription for Ireland, nor were there any signs of conciliation from the Ulster faction.

The Irish Unionists met under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Carson and resolved to support conscription, but they were merely indicating what has been one of the planks in their platform.

Public Demands Draft.

It is felt generally that there is a greater and stronger force in the country than any operating in the house of commons. That is public opinion, which apparently demands that Irish questions shall not stand in the way of winning the war.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech revealed that the Irish convention had not reached any agreement and that the constructive work must be done by the cabinet, guided somewhat by Irish opinion as revealed in the debates of the convention.

Refuses to Compromise.

The report of the Irish convention was adopted by a majority only and therefore the government would take the responsibility, the premier said, for such proposals for self-government as were just and could be carried out without violent controversy.

Mr. Lloyd George told the Nationalists that conscription and self-government would not go together, but that each must be taken on its merits.

Mr. Devlin, the Nationalist member from West Belfast, attempted to halt Mr. Lloyd George's speech by moving that the house report progress until the report of the Irish convention was presented. This interruption caused a storm of protest and Mr. Devlin shouted:

"You cannot howl me down. I won't sit down. You may try Prussian methods in Ireland, but you won't try them on me."

The speaker intervened and told Mr. Devlin he could move adjournment after the premier's speech; but not in the middle of it. Devlin's motion to adjourn was defeated by a vote of 223 to 88.

Admits War Is Just.

John Dillon said:

"If Irish liberty were at stake I would not hesitate to support that position."

Chicago Irish Startled by Threatened Erin Conscription

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S announcement in the British parliament that conscription was about to be enforced in Ireland, while it had been expected for some time, nevertheless startled Chicago Irish-Americans. They declared they saw in it the destruction in one day of the work of reconciling Americans of Irish descent to England, a result which T. P. O'Connor and Richard Hazelton, members of the British parliament and delegates of the Irish Nationalist party, have been working for months to bring about.

Local Irishmen said that only the expressed desire of these leaders that nothing—not even for the cause of Ireland—should be done which would in any way hamper the winning of the war for America prevented an immediate protest of Chicago Irish-Americans to their own government. The making of such a protest and the making of a request that President Wilson should intervene to prevent Irish conscription will come the minute local Irish-Americans are convinced that a move will not embarrass the United States. It was said.

Hazelton Fears Bloodshed.

The stand of the Irish Nationalists was expressed last night by Mr. Hazelton, who is a member of the British parliament for North Galway and secretary of the Irish Nationalist party. Mr. Hazelton came to America with Mr. O'Connor, who is now in San Francisco, and has been associated with him in all his work. In a statement given out last night at the Congress

he said:

"I never challenged the justice of the war. I don't challenge it now."

Mr. Lloyd George began:

"I don't want to cause trouble. You will get plenty," interrupted an Irish member.

Michael Kelly, Nationalist member from Kerry, said: "You come across and try to take us."

Another Nationalist exclaimed: "It is a declaration of war against Ireland."

The premier said he hoped to get the bill through all its stages this week as it was a matter of urgency. He was interrupted by an Irish member, who shouted:

"You will have to get us out of the house first."

The text of Mr. Lloyd George's speech on the Irish draft question follows:

"I now come to the question of Ireland. An emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to put men of 50 and boys of 18 into the army in the fight for liberty and independence (Joseph Devlin here interrupted and said: 'Nationalities! And try to take us.')

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hotel Mr. Hazelton said:

"It is the most momentous event in the relations of Ireland and England since England destroyed the Irish parliament 118 years ago. I cannot believe that the house of commons will approve it. If it does, we are bound to witness a tragedy in Ireland similar to that which this war has brought on Belgium, Poland, and Serbia."

"John Redmond warned the British government that if it were foolish enough to bring conscription forward it would be resisted in every town and village of Ireland. I fear the country will run red with blood."

Must Avert Tragedy.

Moderate Nationalists as well as Sinn Feiners have ever denied absolutely the right of England to conscript Irishmen. England has respected that position till now. It cannot possibly help the war to take this sinistral course. Only a Canadian parliament in Canada, only an Australian parliament in Australia could conscript the citizens of those countries. England dare not. Only an Irish parliament can make the same decision in Ireland."

Under Mr. Redmond's leadership we rallied public opinion in Ireland in support of the war. This new policy will undo all that has been done. The tragedy must be averted. Even yet, if Ireland be given a proper measure of self-government, she can be led to make further sacrifices for the cause of the allies, but conscription by England will lead to utter disaster in Ireland and must prejudice very gravely the wider cause of world liberty."

On Dec. 17, 1914, shortly after the war began:

"Mr. Byrne interrupted with: 'We have had a revolution since then.'"

"This is the declaration of the Irish party," Mr. Lloyd George went on.

"A test to search men's souls has arisen. The empire is engaged in the most serious war in history. It is a just war provoked by the intolerable military despotism of Germany. It is a war for the defense of sacred rights and liberties of small nations and the respect and enlargement of the great principles of nationality. Involved in it is the fate of France, our kindred country and the chief nation of which we are a part. To whom we belong; the fate of Belgium, to whom we are attached by the same great ties of race and by the common desire of small nations to assert their freedom, and the fate of Poland, whose sufferings and struggles bear so marked a resemblance to our own."

"It is a war for the high ideals of human government and international relations, and Ireland would be false to her history and to every consideration of honor, good faith, and self-interest did not she willingly bear her share in its burdens and its sacrifices."

Promises Home Rule Bill.

"It is not merely illogical that Ireland should not help. It is unjust. If it were merely England's battle, the powerful Irish conscription, though the fact with indifference, but it is not. They are just as much concerned as the young men of England. Therefore it is proposed to extend conscription to the same conditions as Great Britain."

"As there is no machinery in existence and no register has as yet been completed in Ireland, it may take some weeks before active enrollments begin."

Also a War of the Irish.

The character of the quarrel in which we are engaged is just as much Irish as English. May I say it is more so. It is more Irish, Scotch, and Welsh than it is even English. Ireland, through its representatives at the beginning of the war, assented to it."

Mr. Devlin interjected: "Because it was a war for small nationalities."

"Ireland, through its representatives, assented to the war, voted for the war, supported the war," the premier said. "Irish representatives and Ireland, through its representatives, without a dissenting voice, committed the empire to this war. They are as responsible for it as any part of the United Kingdom. May I just read the decision on Ireland by the Irish party."

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As soon as arrangements are complete the government will put the act into immediate operation.

"Meanwhile, we intend to invite parliament to pass a measure for self-government for Ireland."

Asquith Urges Caution.

After the premier had delivered his address former Premier Asquith said that if, as he believed, the gravest peril which ever had menaced the empire was now confronting it, there was no sacrifice parliament was not prepared to make. He appealed to the premier to give a little more time for consideration of the bill.

Mr. Asquith said he would suspend judgment until he saw the bill in print. He invited every one to keep his mind and ears accessible to reasonable argument. All the needful machinery, he added, could not be set up for weeks, perhaps for months.

House Is Crowded.

The house of commons presented an unusual scene of animation for the first day of a session after the Easter holiday recess, the members having returned to town early for the purpose of securing seats or standing room for their Premier Lloyd George's speech.

The Nationalists were present in force. The public galleries also were well filled and outside a considerable crowd gathered.

At the conclusion of Mr. Asquith's speech, Joseph Devlin moved an adjournment and the motion was carried. It was entering upon a course of madness if it endeavored to enforce conscription on Ireland. Ireland, he said, never had been consulted on its willingness to pay this blood tax. If the government would do justice to the Irish people, it would give them the free government of a free people.

After some debate, Mr. Lloyd George asked that the motion be withdrawn so that the bill might be printed. John Dillon, supporting Mr. Devlin's motion, asked the premier whether he had consulted anybody before taking this decision. He had consulted a single Irish representative. If he had he should name the man.

Mr. Dillon said he hoped for the sake of the war and for the sake of the empire that the methods of the war cabinet in dealing with the war were different from its methods in dealing with Ireland.

Predicts Bloody Civil War.

Mr. Dillon declared that a bill applying conscription to Ireland would plunge the country into bloodshed and confusion and would open a new war front in addition to the western front. He urged the war cabinet to inform itself as to the state of Irish feeling before proposing conscription to Ireland.

Mr. Devlin's motion was defeated by a vote of 223 to 88 after the government had applied the closure. Then on a motion for leave to introduce the man power bill, William O'Brien protested against what he termed the madness and wickedness of applying it to Ireland, the government offering a shadow of a sham home rule in order to impose upon Ireland a naked military despotism at the point of machine guns. Because Ireland was weak, the government was doing to do to her what it dared not do to Australia with out consent, Mr. O'Brien said.

Greater Aid than Expected.

In the house of lords today Earl Curzon of Kedleston, in making a statement similar to that of Premier Lloyd George, said the United States had rendered greater assistance at this critical moment than the British and French governments had expected.

TO DRAFT IRISH HERE.

Washington, D. C., April 9.—The alien draft treaty is so framed that it will be possible for the United States to draft Irishmen in this country after Ireland becomes subject to conscription. Senators in conference with the state department recently decided not to mention specifically the exemption of Irishmen and Australians in this country.

Instead, they decided to make the treaty read that British subjects not conscriptible in their home country should not be conscriptible in the United States.

The treaty may have been framed in this fashion on the basis of the possible Irish conscription, though the state department officials said they did not know definitely until yesterday that Lloyd George intended to come out for conscription in Ireland.

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LOWDEN WINS U.S. AID IN BATTLE ON DISLOYALTY

Gregory to Send Agents to Help Also in Quiz of Lynching.

Washington, D. C., April 9.—Federal cooperation in suppressing disloyalty and disorder in Illinois was promised today by Attorney General Gregory in response to a request from Gov. Lowden. Special agents of the department of justice will be assigned to advise with state officials and aid in the conduct of investigations.

In announcing the attorney general's decision, department officials let it be known that he was prepared to lend similar assistance to other states desiring it.

Without new legislation officials say they are almost powerless to deal with disloyal utterances, the suppression of which they think is essential to the prevention of disorders, but the federal agents are expected to accomplish something in cooperation with state authorities.

Oglethorpe Calls Aid Imperative.

Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglethorpe of Illinois had long conferences today with Mr. Gregory and John Lord O'Brien, special assistant to the attorney general for war work, in regard to Gov. Lowden's request for aid, which was sent to Washington first on Feb. 28. He told them federal aid was imperative to check increasing instances of mob violence against disloyalists.

Particularly in the mining districts of southern Illinois.

While the recent lynching of a German at Collinsville, Ill., probably hastened the decision of the Illinois officials to seek federal support, it is understood that any part of the department of justice agents may play in investigating this particular case will be only incidental to a general plan of cooperation.

Lynching Inquiry Widened.

Collinsville, Ill., April 9.—With the announcement from Washington that federal agents have been dispatched to this city to investigate the hanging of Robert P. Frager, an alien enemy, by a mob last Friday, the scope of the inquiry into the tragedy has widened to include city, county, state, and federal authorities, all of whom are co-operating in the effort to ascertain the guilty parties.

Official investigation marked time today, the inquest having been postponed from yesterday to tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

MAIL MAN MUST KISS THE FLAG TO HOLD HIS JOB

C. B. Welbrough, a mail carrier in Uncle Sam's service at Zion City, may have to kiss the United States flag and do it publicly. He has been making certain statements of a pro-German character, it is charged. Welbrough is said to be allied with a Gift of Tongues movement, that has sprung up to harass Voliva. He expressed his views on the war in a manner that stirred up some of the citizens, it was said, and threatened to leave the office. Welbrough was suspended pending an inquiry. He visited some of his accusers and protested his loyalty. They said they would withdraw the charges if Welbrough kissed the national colors in public.

BAKERS TO FLEDGE AID.

Members of the Illinois Association of Bakers, who met at the Hotel Sherman yesterday, were told that they will be asked to sign the pledge of the national bakers' service, requiring them to cooperate with the food administration in wheat conservation.

Japan Would Send 200,000 Troops to China

No need to have chapped hands

BRITISH PREMIER SAYS WILSON'S "LOAN" OF TROOPS MAY DECIDE BATTLE

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE
EXPLAINS BIG
GERMAN DRIVETells How Foe, Aided by
Weather, Surprised
Allied Armies.

(Continued from first page.)

battle ever fought in the history of the world.

"Enormous forces have been engaged; there was a considerable element on the part of the British army, and under these conditions it is not always easy for some time to ascertain what actually happened."

"The house will recollect the difficulty we experienced with regard to Cambrai. It was difficult to piece together the story of the event for some time, and Cambrai was a very trivial event compared with this gigantic battle."

"The generals and their staffs are, naturally, engaged and have to concentrate their attention upon the operations of the enemy, and until the general releases it would be very difficult to institute the necessary inquiries to find out exactly what happened and to furnish an adequate explanation of the battle."

Must Shut Out Recruitment.

"However, there are two or three facts which stand out, and, in stating them, I should like to call attention to two things, which I think above all must be avoided. The first is that nothing should be said which could give information to the enemy; nothing should be said which would give encouragement to the enemy, and nothing should be said which would give encouragement to our own troops, who are fighting so gallantly at this very hour."

And the second question is that all recruitment at this hour must be shut out.

Armies Nearly Equal.

"What was the position at the beginning of the battle? Notwithstanding the heavy casualties in 1917, the army in France was considerably stronger on the 1st of January, 1918, than on the 1st of January, 1917. Up to the end of 1917—up to, say, about October or November—the German combatant strength in France was as two to the allies' three."

"Then came the military collapse in Russia, and the Germans hurried to their released divisions from the eastern front and brought them to the west. They had a certain measure of Austrian support, which had been accorded to them. The growth of the strength of our armies in 1917, when the battle began, the combatant strength of the whole of the German army on the western front was only slightly more than that of the allies. It was, in fact, the total combatant strength of the allies in infantry. They were slightly inferior in artillery. They were inferior in cavalry, and they were considerably inferior in what is very important, they were undoubtedly inferior in aircraft."

Used Smaller Divisions.

"The Germans therefore organized their troops so as to produce a larger number of divisions out of the slightly smaller number of infantry and slightly smaller number of guns. They had fewer battalions in a division and fewer men in a battalion. That is entirely a question of organization and it yet remains to be seen whether this organization is better than ours. It is necessary to explain that, in order that the house should realize why, with approximately the same number of men, the Germans have a larger number of divisions than that from which we have come."

"According to all the facts which have come to hand as to the losses of the battle, that roughly represents the relative strength of the combatants on both sides at this moment. The Germans had, however, one or two important advantages."

"The first, the initial advantage, which is always commanded by the offensive, is that they knew where they were to attack. They choose the ground; they choose the location; they know the width of the attack; they know the time of the attack; they know the method of the attack. All that invariably gives the initial advantage to the offensive."

Surprise Element Big.

"The defense has a general advantage. Owing to air observation concentration is difficult. At the same time, in spite of all that, owing to the power of the attacking troops at night, which the Germans exercised to a very large extent, there is a large margin for surprise, even in spite of air observation. In this the enemy took full advantage."

"I should like, to say one word here as to the difficulty which the allied generals were confronted with in this battle. Before the battle the greatest German concentration was in front of the Somme. That was where the first weight of the attack would fall on us. There was a very large concentration opposite the French lines. There was a very considerable concentration in the same way as to the German reserves on the northern part of our front."

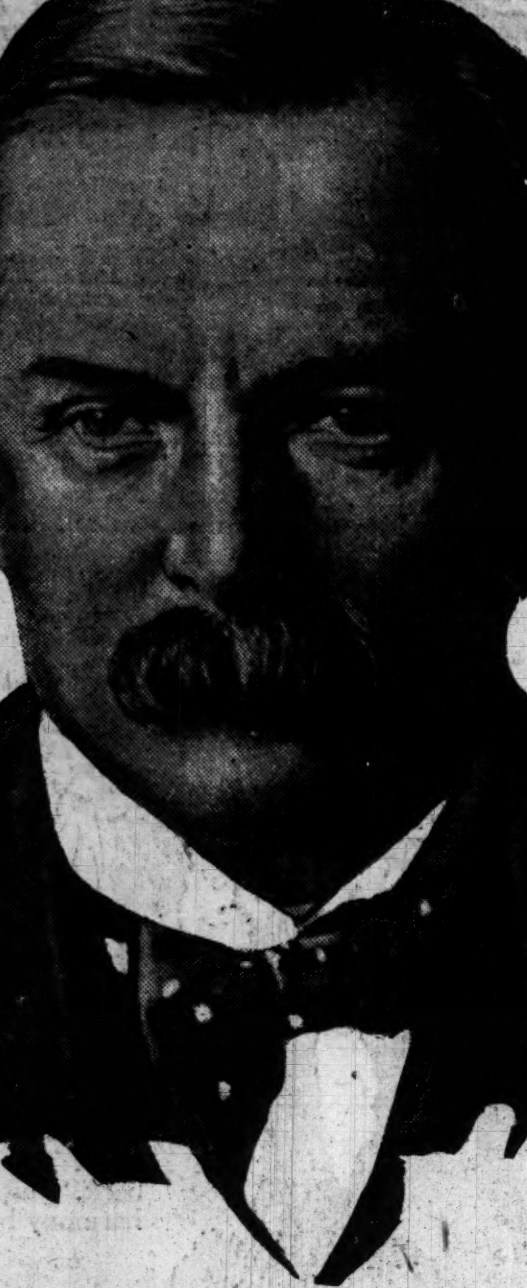
"After the battle began or immediately before the battle, the Germans brought their divisions from the northern part to the point where the attack took place. They also took several divisions from opposite the French front. But it would have been equally easy for them, while concentrating troops opposite our front, to concentrate them in the same way opposite the French."

"I am only referring to that in order to show how exceedingly difficult it is for the generals on the defensive to decide where, in their judgment, the attack is coming and where they ought to concentrate their reserves."

"I may just say a word here. This battle was considered very closely by the military staff at Versailles and it is right in justice to them to point out that after a very close study of the German position and of the prob-

HE TELLS OF ALLIES' CRISIS

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE



DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

ceeded for the time being in crippling one of our great armies. "I will now turn to something of the measures adopted by the cabinet to meet the emergency. I have already explained what was done about the French reserves. The cabinet took every step to hurry up reinforcements in order to fill up the gap in our armies. No such large numbers of men ever passed across the channel in so short a time."

"As the emergency was great, it was impossible to allow that the cabinet should be summoned to France the usual leave to visit their relatives. It was with the greatest regret that we found it necessary to cancel this permission, and nothing but the gravity of the position would have justified so harsh a proceeding. But the troops accepted the position in a manner which is worthy of the fortitude, courage, and patriotism they have shown throughout."

Sent Boys of 18.

"There was an understanding that boys under 18 years would only be used in case of emergency. We felt that the emergency did not consist in so far as those who were over 18 were concerned, those who had already received six months' training, we felt it necessary that they should be sent to France. The cabinet decided that it was a great exaggeration."

Replaced All Guns.

"I am very glad to be able to say that the ministry of munitions were able to replace those guns and machine guns but that they will have got a very substantial reserve. The same thing applies to ammunition. There is an ample reserve of ammunition both in this country and in France."

"Our aircraft strength is greater now than before the battle, and we all know what brilliant service our airmen rendered in this battle. It is almost impossible to estimate the services they rendered in retarding the advance of the enemy, in destroying his machinery and in making it difficult for him to bring up his guns and ammunition. We feel confident that our armies, generals and soldiers will be quite equal to the next encounter whenever it comes."

Wilson's Great Decision.

"The next step to which I should like to call the attention of the house is the material and dramatic assistance rendered by President Wilson in this emergency—one of the most important decisions of his life. It is a decision which the battle might very well be determined by this decision."

"In America, there is a very considerable number of men in the course of training. It is not merely the fact of having a large American army in France in the spring. It has taken longer than anticipated to turn those soldiers into the necessary divisional organizations. It is not merely the fact of having a large American army in France in the spring. It has taken longer than anticipated to turn those soldiers into the necessary divisional organizations."

Enemy Broke Through Balked.

"With regard to the battle itself, as I have already stated, it will take some time to ascertain the whole facts. At one time it was undoubtedly very difficult for him to bring up his guns and ammunition. We feel confident that our armies, generals and soldiers will be quite equal to the next encounter whenever it comes."

Also Forecast Foe's Gains.

"As a matter of fact, the attack was made up, I think, by about ninety-seven divisions. It was an attack on the widest front that has ever been engaged. Its object undoubtedly was the capture of Amiens and the severance of the British and French forces. So that, almost in every detail, that very remarkable forecast has been verified in the event."

"Another remarkable prediction was that it might probably succeed to the extent of penetrating the British line to the extent of half the distance of the front attacked. They came to that conclusion from a close examination of the offensives of war."

"There was another advantage. The first of all, the advantage which the Germans had from having the initiative. There was a further advantage they had, and this undoubtedly was the greatest advantage. They were relying in the main upon a dual one. The Germans undoubtedly relied on this to a very large extent for their success. They owe much of the success of this attack to this."

Enemy Command United.

"It was reported to me on good authority that the Kaiser informed Ex-King Constantine: 'I shall beat them, for they have no united command.' Which shows that he was right. They were relying in the main upon a dual one. The Germans undoubtedly relied on this to a very large extent for their success. They owe much of the success of this attack to this."

"And that is an obvious advantage, for, if the risks in one particular part of the line are great, and in another part of the line are great, but substantially less than in the former, with one command, there is no hesitation in the mind of the commander in chief as to which he will make the greatest provision against."

Also Aided by Weather.

"The enemy have a very important advantage—that of weather. Exceptional weather favored his designs. It was both dry and misty. The attack which succeeded was made on that part of the line where under ordinary spring conditions the ground would have been almost impassable."

"A wounded officer told a friend of mine today a general that under ordinary conditions no one could walk across the part which was traversed by the Germans at this time of the year. But it just happened to be absolutely dry and firm, and they walked across ground which no one had any right to expect at this time of year would be in that condition."

"Not only that, but the fact that it was warm increased the mist, and the Germans were actually in some parts within a few yards of our front line before any one knew of their approach."

"The enemy has captured valuable ground, which is too near Amiens for comfort or security, and he has suc-

WILL TO WIN

Gen. Foch's Military Texts Say
Battles Are Lost or Won Morally.

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PARIS, April 9.—Gen. Foch, apart from his military genius, has written books and articles on the French strategy and tactics. The French review, La France Militaire, recalls certain passages of the general's articles, and it is said that Gen. Pershing, who is a great admirer of him, and also one of his great friends, has had some of these passages read out to the American soldiers who are to join their French and British comrades in the Somme region. Three of the passages read follow:

"A battle is lost morally, but it is not lost materially. It is lost morally when the morale of the army is broken. It is lost materially when the army is defeated. It is lost morally when the morale of the army is broken. It is lost materially when the army is defeated. It is lost morally when the morale of the army is broken. It is lost materially when the army is defeated."

"The war department is a moral force. The battle is a struggle of the wills. A victory is moral superiority in the victor, moral depression in the vanquished."

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successfully in France, and we also can hold our empire against any one who attacks it in any part of the world at the same time."

"May I, before I leave this topic, say how much gratitude we owe India for the magnificent way in which she has come to the aid of the empire in this emergency."

"It is not the fact that we have three British divisions in Egypt and Palestine and one in Mesopotamia that has enabled us to hold our own, but it is the fact that we have had these splendid troops from India. Many of them volunteered since the war and they have been more than a match for their Turkish adversaries on many a stricken field."

Enemy Claims Exaggerated.

"It is too early to state yet with accuracy our losses, because the case of a battle over such a wide front fought with such intensity for over a fortnight with vast numbers of men engaged, losses sustained must be considerable. The claims of the enemy as to prisoners have been grossly exaggerated, and Field Marshal Haig has assured me that they have been grossly exaggerated. At his disposal, and which he showed me, and the enemy's claims seem quite preposterous from the statement he made to me."

"We will our losses are very great and our reserves have been called up to a considerable extent to make up the wastage and refit the units, and if the drain continues on this scale, a drain on the resources of reserves and of man power, it must cause the deepest anxiety unless we take immediate steps to replenish it."

"The immediate necessity is relieved by the splendid and generous way and promptitude in which America has come to our aid, but they are simply lent to receive their training, with a view to their incorporation at the first suitable moment to the army of France, and even if they remain with the British right through the battle, the time will come when we shall need large reinforcements if this battle continues."

"I want the house to consider for a moment what the plans of the enemy may be as they now are revealed. It was never certain he would take this plunge, because he knows what it means if it fails. But he has taken it. The battle proves that the enemy has definitely decided to seek a military decision this year, whatever the consequences to himself."

Foe at Height of Power.

"There is no doubt he has overwhelming reasons. There is the economic condition of his country. He is now at the height of his power and Russia is at the lowest, while America has not yet come in its strength. So this year the enemy may put forth something which appears to be his full strength. But soon he will grow feeble and weaker in comparison with the allied forces."

"Something, therefore, points to the definite determination of Germany to put the whole of her resources into seeing a military decision this year, and this means a prolonged battle from the North sea to the Adriatic, with Germany and Austria throwing in the whole of their strength."

I See Eight Months of Battle.

"There are still seven or eight months within which the fighting can continue, and everything depends upon keeping our strength right to the end, whatever the strain upon our resources may be."

"With American aid we can do it. But even with American help we cannot feel secure unless we are prepared ourselves to make even greater sacrifices than we have hitherto made. I know what the government wishes. I know also what will happen if the demand which the government is putting forward is not responded to."

"It is idle to imagine, as some people very lightly-heartedly seem to think, that you have got an unlimited reservoir of man power in this or any other belligerent country. We have already raised in this country for military and naval purposes very nearly 6,000,000 men. We cannot raise here any more. The only way to increase the number of men is to increase the number of men who are in the belligerent countries. I have repeatedly emphasized that in the house of commons."

Sea Needs Many Men.

"We have the greatest navy in the world. The command of the sea is not for our allies, but for ourselves, but for our allies, upon the efforts we put forward. That is not only a question of manning the fleet; it is also a question of ships and of repairing the ships. Then you have got a mercantile marine, without which the allies could not continue the struggle for a single month."

"All that must be borne in mind, and whatever happens and whatever proposals we put forward today, it would be folly to do anything which would interfere with the one fundamental condition of success to the allies—that the navy and shipping must be first."

Battle May Last Months.

"I want to point out specially why the steps taken now are steps which will be useful in this battle. First of all, it is a battle which may last for months. The decision may be taken not now or next month, but may be months hence. But beyond that, the allies at the present moment have the same reserves of man power to reinforce their armies as Germany has, without taking into account those great reserves in America."

"The Germans, however, are calling up another class, which will produce 500,000 efficient young men. These will be prepared to be thrown into the battle line. This 1920 class, aged eighteen and a half. These can be thrown into the battle line before the war is over, and we must be prepared for their advent in this struggle this year."

Where Men Come From.

"Therefore, I have to submit to parliament the totals for increasing, and increasing materially, the reserves will be available for reinforcing our armies in the field during this prolonged battle, upon which we are only just entering. I will now give roughly some of the proposals we intend to make in order to increase the number of men available."

"We already have raised for armed forces during the first quarter of the year more than the quarter's proportion of the original number of men which it was estimated was the minimum required for the present year. We also are effecting a very strict comb out of some of the essential industries. Very large levies have been

taken from munition works. They will amount to 100,000 to something like 100,000 grade 1 men."

Ask 500,000 Coal Miners.

"That has been done already this year, and it will, of course, involve the utilization of other labor to a very large extent in munition works. A man for 500,000 has been made already on the coal industry, and these men have been rapidly recruited. I regret to say that military needs will necessitate the calling up of another 150,000 men from this industry. These men can be spared if we are contented, after entering into the matter very carefully, without endangering the essential output of coal for national industries."

"No one is likely to forget the fine response made by the miners at the beginning of the war or the splendid part they have taken in hundreds of battles since then. They have been loyal in the extreme, and the demand of 500,000 men, and I am confident they would meet a further call upon them in the same spirit in view of this great national emergency under which we are making it. The transport services also have been called upon to release the greatest possible number of fit men."

Take Young Civil Service Men.

"Further calls are to be made upon the civil service. I do not think it is realized how much the civil service has done already. On one side it has had to release a large number of men for the army, and on the other it has to meet and is meeting the increased strain of work. But even at risk of some dislocation we must call upon it to do more, and a clean cut of young fit men must be made."

"It is proposed that no fit men below the age of 25 should be retained. That is, the clean cut. We must cut out. That is what is called the clean cut. I shall argue this later. It is proposed that it should be applied to other industries as well."

"When we are adding to the age and when we are extending to the military age it should not be said there are fit young men of 25 who are employed in the various industries of the country. This will bring the civil service into line, and on a general level, so far as a clean cut is concerned, with the munitions industries."

Shorten Time of Notice.

"Under an act passed in January of this year we are issuing orders cancelling all occupational exemptions by age blocks in specified occupations. That is the clean cut. The first of these orders is being issued on the table in the house today and other orders of the same power will follow."

"I know that the house will appreciate that it is not merely necessary to have men, but to have them quickly. It is no use raising them unless they are raised in time to take part in the struggle this year, when we shall be short of drafts, if the battle is a prolonged one."

"The government, therefore, has shortened the length of the calling up notice from fourteen days to seven days, and has authorized the sending of notice by whatever method is the most expeditious and convenient. It may be necessary even to curtail the rights of appeal on medical grounds, but for the moment it is not proposed to do so. We have had a good many frivolous appeals which have wasted a good deal of time and if that goes on it will be absolutely necessary, in the interest of the security of the country, to curtail the rights of appeal should be curtailed in this respect."

Raise in Age Limit.

"There is another consideration. The strain upon the medical profession has been great already. We are very short of medical men and we may be driven to it by the hard necessities of the case."

"I now turn to the new proposal embodied in the bill which I beg leave to introduce today. Our first proposal is to raise the military age up to 50, and in certain specified cases we ask for powers to raise it to 55, but only when a man with special qualifications is needed."

"For instance, it may be necessary to do it in the case of medical men in order to secure their services. It may be necessary in certain special cases, with special training and special experience, to secure their services for the army."

"When you come to the question of raising the age to 50 it does not mean that men between 42 and 49 are necessarily taken in order to put them into the fighting line. It may be that there are men of that age who are just as fit as men of 25, but I am sorry to say that that is the exception, and we cannot, therefore, depend upon men of that age altogether to make the finest fighting material."

"There are a good many services in the army which do not require the very best physical material, and it would be very helpful to get men of this age to fill those services in order to release younger and fitter men to enter the fighting line. They also are to be borne in mind the fact that we have to prepare for home defense, as well as to be able to release men from this country and fill those places by men between 42 and 50, who, I have no doubt, will fight very tenaciously for their own homes if there were an invasion."

To Cancel Exemptions.

"Now I come to the question of exemptions from military service. It is known to every one who has had experience in the difficulty of obtaining man power that one of the many obstacles to success is the number of exemptions which have been granted, often for reasons which at the time appeared sufficient, but which would no longer be effective at the present time of crisis."

"The minister of national service already has the power under the act passed in 1916 to cancel certificates granted on occupational grounds, and it is proposed to make free use of this power. There will be several of these exemptions which will be cancelled under the power which is already has been conferred on the minister of national service by means of proclamations, but when the existing powers have been used to the utmost it may be necessary to go further and deal with exemptions granted on other grounds."

King May Issue Order.

"Accordingly, it is provided by the bill that his majesty may by proclamation declare that a national emergency has arisen, direct that a certificate of exemption from the military service shall be cancelled, and that the proclamation shall cease to have effect, and that while any such proclamation remains in force no exemptions shall be granted which should fall within the terms of the proclamation. It is obvious that under this provision it would be open to the government to cancel exemptions in respect of men under an age to be specified in the proclamation. This is another means of arriving at a clean cut so as to secure men of military age, fit young men for the purposes of the army under an age to be specified in the proclamation, and any existing exemptions granted to such men will be superseded and the men will be taken or left on medical grounds only."

"We have to choose between either examining to destroy or taking the necessary measures to avert it. We will never submit to accepting defeat."

"I need hardly say that this provision will not be used to set aside the pledges given to discharged soldiers. They will be carefully observed."

To Speed Up Draft.

"It is proposed further to make a change in the constitution of the appeal tribunals dealing with exemptions, and to speed up their procedure. I want again to emphasize the fact that time is the essence of this thing."

"The existing tribunals, no doubt, have been working very hard, but they will be the first to admit that their work has been hampered by a number of circumstances—the number of the tribunals themselves, the facilities for unnecessary and repeated applications, and the opportunities for delay under recurring rights of appeal."

"In these circumstances it is proposed to take power by an order in council both to reconstitute the tribunals and regulate the areas in which they shall work and standardize the grounds of exemption and limit the rights of appeal. It is impossible now to specify the precise nature of the change to be made, but I may indicate the nature of the changes we have in mind."

Explains Reorganization.

"Firstly, the areas within which the tribunals may act will be reconsidered, and in some cases adjusted. Secondly, the local tribunals, like appeals tribunals, will become nominated bodies and be reduced in size. This does not mean that use will not be made of the assistance of existing members of tribunals and they will be willing, I hope, to continue to work under the new conditions."

"We propose to make an attempt to standardize more accurately than now is done the grounds of exemption to prevent conflicting decisions, which is one of the great grievances felt in the country. Changes also will be made in the procedure, but upon these I do not intend to dwell at the moment. There also is the question of the extension of the act to ministers of religion for noncombatant purposes."

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"The proportion of men from 42 to 50 years of age whom we expect to be available is not very high—something like 7 per cent. That is, only 7 per cent of from 42 to 50 years will be available for the army."

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HEARST PAINTED AS PROMOTER OF HUN ALLIANCE

Professor Says Publisher's Coin Backed Widening German Influence.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., April 9.—(Special.)—William Randolph Hearst in 1917 proposed an international German alliance which would include the National German-American alliance and other German organizations in Germany and throughout the world.

The information was given today to the senate judiciary subcommittee which is considering the King bill to revoke the charter of the German-American alliance by Dr. E. B. Sperry, professor of history at Syracuse university.

The suggestion by Hearst of an international German alliance was made, according to Dr. Sperry, at a national convention of the German-American alliance held in New York in 1917. Mr. Hearst not only proposed the world-wide organization, the witness said, but offered to pay expenses of officials of the American organization to Berlin to take in the formation of the new association.

Offered Them Expenses. "William Randolph Hearst," Dr. Sperry said, "sent a letter to the convention, in which he proposed that the National German-American alliance be extended to Germany, that an international alliance be established, including an organization in Germany. In his letter Hearst offered to pay the expenses of the delegates from the United States to Germany who would take steps to organize such a body."

Mr. Hearst's plan was never carried out. But he did take the delegates to the convention of 1917, at his own expense, from New York to Cambridge, Mass., where they visited the German museum at Harvard university. A cablegram was sent from the Kaiser giving him cordial greetings from the German-American alliance. In reply, the Kaiser called them "dear friends" and "friendly and patriotic" greetings.

Dr. Sperry said this message of the Kaiser indicated clearly how he regarded the German-Americans in this country.

Boards German in Schools. In the same year, 1917, Prof. Sperry said Dr. C. J. Hunsman, president of the alliance was urging the German-Americans to take an active part in politics and to elect members of school boards who were favorable to things German and also members of congress.

Prof. Sperry insisted that individual members of the National German-American alliance had backed up the propaganda to extend Germanism to this country. He said they backed with money the American neutrality conference, the American neutrality league, and other similar organizations, which, he said, were part and parcel of the pro-German league and its propaganda.

Karl Peters, he said, was the first German to come to the United States for the pro-German league and a German named Von Rinteln came a little later. The latter, he said, would have bribed members of congress direct to obtain his ends.

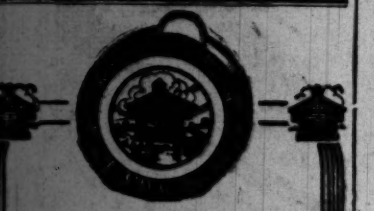
Chief War Officer. The witness said to the committee a message alleged to have been sent in 1915 by the director of the press at the ministry of foreign affairs in Berlin to all ambassadors, ministers, and consular authorities in neutral nations as follows:

"It is brought to your knowledge that in the country in which you are accredited there have been founded special bureaus for organization of propaganda in the countries of the coalition at war with Germany. The propaganda will have for its aim the incitement of social movements, accompanied by strikes, revolutionary explosions, separatist movements, and civil war, as well as an agitation in favor of disarmament and cessation of bloody war."

President Wilson to Open National D. A. R. Congress

Washington, D. C., April 9.—President Wilson will deliver a speech here next Monday at the opening of the annual congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The congress will be devoted largely to discussion of how women may help in the war.

COPIES ACCUSED OF FIGHTING. Patrolman James Barry of the Pershing street station wanted to be assigned to the Northwestern station. Another patrolman, James J. Jordan, got the assignment. Now Barry must appear before the trial board for attempting to "kick" Jordan.



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Monroe and Clark Streets

PATCH ON PATCH HOLDS CLOTHES OF GERMAN PEOPLE

BY BLANCHE SLOCUM.

(Fourth Article.)

(Copyright, 1918, by The Tribune Company.) While I saw posters in Germany "Help the Fatherland by Collecting Thistles"—with pictures of children so employed, I never changed to see the cloth German ingenuity has contrived to make from thistles, nor did I see the cloth it has contrived to make from paper, though I remember hearing an official say to a woman who had demanded cloth for curtains: "No, you must use paper cloth; it's excellent." And yet I was sufficiently aware of a clothes crisis even in 1914.

Early in the war almost all cloth that could be used for uniforms was commandeered and we learned that we could purchase clothing only by permit (Bezugsschein) and must appeal to the police for that. This was fairly easy at first. As time went on, formalities, red tape, and a kind of third degree cross questioning came to attend all our applications for the Bezugsschein. As the well known French wit would have said: "Getting leave to buy anything to wear was less adventure than a career."

Difficulty in Buying Clothes. Before my departure from Munich in January, 1918, I wanted to buy a shirt, so went to the police station, where an official and I had a talk that ran like this: "Want a shirt, do you? How many have you now?"

"None decent to wear but what I've got on."

"You'd better tell the truth, because the police will come and see."

"All right, the whole truth is, I haven't a shirt to my name, except just this."

"What did you do with the old ones?"

"Gave them away."

He had his doubts as to that, and I had my troubles before the affair was settled, but I finally got my "schlein."

Another time I wanted linen, as the landlady had either stolen or lost mine.

"Bring your worn out things," said the official, "so that I can be sure you need new ones."

"But they're missing," I explained; "the landlady says she can't find them."

He replied: "Then the landlady must come and swear."

In Germany today they allow you to buy only one pair of stockings at a time, and only one garment of underwear.

wear at a time, and only one dress or suit at a time, and you must show that you are in desperate need by exhibiting rags and tatters, or in some way proving your requirements. It is no good to fly. All your purchases have been listed by the police.

Queer dialogues I used to overhear at the police station. I often wondered how the officials kept their tempers; women cried and wrangled and fought so, and the demand for a "schlein" was so often calculated to enrage the official mind. A housemaid said: "My lady wants a new nightgown." "How many has she got now, more than two?" "I can't tell." "Go home and count them and have her come and tend to it herself." A husband said: "I want a fancy vest for my man." "He doesn't need one in wartime. Go on home."

This was not because of any mere love for red tape on the official's part. Textiles were scarce and growing scarcer. In Munich I inquired the price of ordinary cotton aprons at the largest department store and heard: "We haven't got an ordinary cotton apron in the house—no, nor a cotton sheet." It was just as well, I suppose, for prices have risen to a point unprecedented. One can pay \$100 for a dreadful looking silk.

Stockings are exceedingly dear and to be had only by card. Gloves that used to cost 50 cents a pair in Germany now cost \$4. And while the government strives in every way to keep down the price of food, it seems to make no effort at all to keep down the price of things to wear. It likes high prices, as they make people go extremely slow about buying.

The Germans were never well dressed according to our standards, but to day they are out and out seedy. Audiences at the opera look poverty stricken. Darning and patching have long been a necessary part of life, and among the poor you frequently see garments patched with several different kinds of cloth. All sorts of clothing charities throw at first, but now it is hard for them to get things to give away.

The trade in second hand clothing has more than doubled its activity, and the old clothes man continually comes your door. You can sell him the worst old rag.

Few Wear Mourning. Early in the war mourning black was everywhere. It is still allowed, but a great many families go without, partly from economy, partly because it was

said that the Kaiser disappeared, and partly because of the red tape to be gone through with before one can re-coup a "schlein." Not to mention more elaborate formalities, applicants must submit the death certificate.

It is not only the scarcity of cloth that torments warring Germany. It is also the quality of what cloth exists. Almost every one wears shoddy; almost every one complains in winter of not being anything like warm enough. How I pitied the children who had no stockings inside their wooden shoes. Quite frequently these were the children of upper class Germans.

Wooden shoes abound in Germany and the streets are all uproariously scented with the wooden sandals of German children, while people who had never tried on a wooden shoe before the war, let alone wearing one, are thoroughly accustomed to the experience now. It is apparently no more much less of a hardship than might be supposed. The wooden shoe of wartime is not the bestlike sabot one has seen in pictures, but simply a leather sole or a wooden sandal without uppers. Sometimes the maker gives the sole a degree of pliability by inserting a hinge.

High Prices for Shoes. To obtain all leather shoes, if any exist—or even all imitation leather shoes—you must be prepared to pay a fairly high price and lead up to the transaction by showing a work-out pass. This helps to explain why men are constantly coming to your door and offering good money for castoff shoes; they can sell them to people who will use them as exhibit A of dire and desperate need and thus secure a "schlein" to buy new ones.

On purchasing the new pair one goes direct to the cobbler to have him nail scraps of real leather (heaps of scraps of the factories that make boots for the army) all over the soles. Otherwise, sure as fate, the thing will happen that happened to me, and it will happen to you. I neglected this precaution, and in less than no time found a hole as big as a silver dollar.

As rubber has vanished so in Germany can buy rubber over shoes. Rubber elastic garters are replaced by spirals of wire, rubber raincoats by imitation rubber raincoats—brownish, ugly, and semitransparent.

Silk you can buy without a "schlein," but the selection is small and the quality wretched. I was told that fur

dropped 50 per cent in price when Russia declared an armistice and resumed trading with Germany. But Germans have little need of furs in wartime. All the dress functions, indoors and out, ceased when the Imperial German government began its campaign to conquer the world.

Women Still Follow Style. However, the war has not totally abolished the feminine love of fashion, and while in answer to my demand for French fashion books a shopkeeper said: "Our German fashions are good enough for anybody," such periodicals as Le Bon Ton and Le Chic still come into Germany through Switzerland and are pounced upon with all the old delighted eagerness.

Except that a great many German women now wear trousers while doing men's work—the girl messengers, for example, and the motorwomen and female coalheavers—and except that wooden shoes are extensively worn, no downright startling changes in costume have taken place. But O the shabbiness, the seediness, with everywhere signs of poverty and suffering. Poor wretches! They look "down and out" and by their clothes continually remind themselves and one another of war and its calamities. Next to the food shortage, the clothes shortage, with its attendant exasperations and discomforts, is perhaps the most potent of the influences that are undermining morale among the German people. For there is a sense in which "clothes make the man." If wretched and hideous and shoddy dear, they break his spirit. And the spirit behind the lines in Germany is not only breaking, it has broken. Among the masses, it may now be designated without much exaggeration as the spirit that welcomes "peace at any price."

(Miss Slocum's next article, "Bunk and Lies in Wartime Germany," will appear tomorrow.)

GIVE "CASCARETS" TO SICK, BILIOUS CHILD

Harmless to cleanse the liver and bowels and sweeten the little sour stomach.

WORN WHILE YOU SLEEP

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Mid-Month List

Columbia Records

Nora Bayes Sings, "I May Stay Away a Little Longer"

Prima donna of the vaunderville stage—that's Nora Bayes by unanimous consent. And she puts into her exclusively Columbia records the same happy spirit she puts across the footlights. Never has her clear, joyous voice been heard to better advantage than in this whimsical, melodious song. On the back another winner, "Some day they're coming home again." A6030—\$1.25



Al Jolson's Worried About Those "Wedding Bells"

A song just made for Jolson, with "ding-dong" bells chiming all through the spirited melody, "Wedding Bells Will You Ever Ring For Me? Can't you hear Al Jolson singing it? On the back, "Just a little cottage," with wonderful close harmony by the Sterling Trio. A2512—75c

Buy Liberty Bonds, Help Win The War

Men may be leaving this week, next week, every little while. They will be singing. You can hear their songs by buying a Liberty Bond. You should buy a bond and another bond. Buy them today! You should buy with a song in your heart.

Keep the home fires burning
Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag
My sweetie
I don't care to live in any marble halls
Valse in A flat
Polonaise in A flat major
I hate to lose you
For the two of us
A baby's prayer at twilight—Fox-trot
Liberty Bell—Fox-trot
My Hawaii (You're calling me)
"O Sole Mio" (Hawaiian instrumental)

New Columbia Records on Sale the 10th and 20th of Every Month

Columbia Catalogue Price \$1.10 With double order, \$1.25

Send some records to your soldier. There is a Columbia Graphophone in his Y.M.C.A. or Knights of Columbus Hut.

Columbia Graphophone Company, New York

Columbia Catalogue Price \$1.10 With double order, \$1.25

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Society Brand Clothes

FOR YOUNG MEN AND MEN WHO STAY YOUNG

WHAT the mark "Sterling" means on silver the label "Society Brand" means on ready-to-wear clothes. A guarantee of integrity. It is the pledge of the makers.

No garment is a genuine Society Brand model unless the inside pocket bears the label. Go to "Style Headquarters"—where Society Brand Clothes are sold.

ALFRED DREYER & CO., Inc. New York

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ALFRED DREYER & CO., Inc. New York

"THE well dressed man spells success and inspires confidence." The Society Brand label is the pledge of correct style and workmanship of highest quality.

New Spring models are on display

At Leading Clothiers

The Adam Schaaf Columbia Record Department

Offers for your selection a complete stock of all Columbia Records. Perhaps you wish an opera selection, the latest popular song or the score of some recent musical show. Whatever you wish, you will be sure to find it in the Adam Schaaf Columbia Record Department. It is ideally equipped, also, for your convenience and comfort.

Come In and Hear the Mid-Month Records

The Adam Schaaf corps of courteous salespeople will accord you every attention. They will escort you to the sound-proof booths, provided particularly for this purpose, where you may hear the records at your leisure and without interruption from outside sound.



Special Columbia Grafonola Outfit \$117.50

Including 20 Selections (10 Double-faced Records)

Turns \$7.50 Cash. \$6 Per Month

You may open a charge account with Adam Schaaf, take records out on approval, and, if you find it inconvenient to come to the store, telephone Harrison 8234 for the records that you wish. Your request will receive careful and immediate attention.

Free Daily Concerts in Our Recital Hall from 11 to 5.

ADAM SCHAAF

319-321 S. Wabash Ave. Phone Harrison 8234

Belen Jackson and Van Buren

LENINE DECLAR WAR WITH JAP MAY BE FORG

60,000 German Prisoners Said to Be Arm in Siberia.

BULLETIN.

LONDON, April 9.—The Soviet government announced it has received news that the Germans and Ukrainians have overthrown the Russian government in Petrograd.

Kharkov is 400 miles so Moscow, and is the furthest yet reached by the German troops.

MOSCOW, April 8.—Delayed by the war, the Soviet government announced it has received news that the Germans and Ukrainians have overthrown the Russian government in Petrograd.

Kharkov is 400 miles so Moscow, and is the furthest yet reached by the German troops.

The Japanese diplomatic mission issued a statement, guaranteeing the landing of armed forces at Vladivostok has been a local object of the Japanese government.

German assistance of the Soviet forces in Finland is said to be to gain control of northern Finland and cut the interior of Europe off from the Arctic and the view of the Finnish of Oscar Tokoi, former minister of Finland and a commissioner of the Finnish government.

60,000 Prisoners Armed. LONDON, April 9.—With the German advance in Finland the cause is lost and the situation is expected in the future, says Reuters' Petrograd correspondent, telegraphing Monday.

Germans demanded the disarmament of the force, as well as of the Japanese in Finnish waters before, he reports, and the Russian plenipotentiaries agreed to comply.

While the Russian hostilities deny it, says a dispatch from Berlin by way of Tokio to the press, there are 60,000 armed German troops mobilized at Tomsk, and destined for the far east.

Press Condemns Landing. PETROGRAD, April 7.—The Russian press condemns the Japanese attempt to destroy the Russian position, save foreign economic interests, and prevent the spread of revolution to

LENINE DECLARES WAR WITH JAPAN MAY BE FORCED

10,000 German Prisoners Said to Be Armed in Siberia.

BULLETIN.

LONDON, April 9.—The Bolshevik government announces that it has received news that the German and Ukrainians have occupied Muravsk, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd.

Muravsk is 400 miles south of Moscow and is the furthest point yet reached by the Germans.

MOSCOW, April 8.—Delayed.—(By Associated Press.)—Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik premier, in a speech here today said that possibly Russia would be forced to declare war on Japan in connection with the landing of Japanese troops at Vladivostok.

The Japanese diplomatic mission has issued a statement, guaranteeing that the landing of armed forces at Vladivostok had purely a local object, which would be fulfilled.

German assistance of the government forces in Finland is part of a plan to gain control of northern Russia and cut the interior of European Russia off from the Arctic and Baltic seas in the view of the Finnish situation.

Osaka Tokoku, former premier of Japan, and a commissioner for the Japanese government.

Prisoners Armed. LONDON, April 9.—With the arrival of the Germans in Finland the Red cause is lost and the fall of the empire is expected in the near future, telegraphing Monday.

The Germans demanded the disarmament of the force, as well as of the Russian ships in Finnish waters before Finland reports, and the Russian government agreed to comply.

While the Russian Bolshevik authorities deny it, says a dispatch from Tokyo by way of Tokyo to the Daily News, there are 60,000 armed German troops mobilized at Tomsk, Siberia, and sent for the far east.

Press Condemns Landing. PETROGRAD, April 7.—The entire press condemns the Japanese landing in Vladivostok, charging it is an attempt to destroy the Russian revolution, save foreign economic interests, and prevent the spread of the revolution to Europe.

The cadet papers are ridiculing the supposed reason for the landing, the surprise is expressed regarding Japanese participation. The Bolsheviks condemn allied acquiescence.

Capital Sees Need for Tact. Washington, D. C., April 9.—It is said here that unless the situation in Vladivostok is handled with the utmost tact and far-reaching policy may be expected.

There has been no official report on statement of Lenin, the Bolshevik premier, that Russia might declare war on Japan because of the landing of German troops at the Siberian port.

The news in press dispatches occurred to surprise.

AN APPEAL FROM JOAN

France's Martyr Looks in Protest at Statue of Prussian Conqueror at Art Institute.



U. S. AGREES TO LEND GREECE \$44,000,000

Washington, D. C., April 9.—Greece will receive a loan of \$44,000,000 from the United States as soon as the Greek parliament has passed the necessary authorizing legislation, it was announced at the treasury today.

The credit was arranged in Paris by Oscar T. Crosby, assistant secretary of the treasury.

Greece is the last of the allied belligerents in Europe to get a loan from the United States. A credit of \$6,666,000 for Roumania was arranged several months ago and a payment of \$5,000,000 was made through Russia. Overthrow of the Kerensky government prevented its delivery.

JOAN OF ARC, whose martial spirit led France to victory in ages past, chided in whitest marble, looks up from her pedestal, on the first landing of the stairs at the Art Institute, in mute appeal at two equestrian statues, cast in bronze, of Frederick II., called the Great, king of Prussia.

One of the statues of the man who furnished inspiration to Wilhelm II. in his attempt to force Kultur on the world is the complete miniature of the bronze erected in Berlin in 1851. The other is a larger reproduction of the Prussian king, wearing a great sword, with the has-relief cut away. The statues, reproductions of the inspiration of Hun Kultur, hold the spire of honor at the head of the stairway which leads to the galleries of paintings.

The shepherd maid from Domremy has lifted her eyes in mute appeal for months since France and then America entered the war. Art students whose patriotism has risen with the year of war have commented from time to time. On Sunday students were heard to discuss whether it might not be a good idea to paint the bronzes yellow and drape them with American flags. One of the party suggested they be melted and cast into bullets, as the Germans have done to similar statues of characters whose homes were in countries now at war with the Kaiser.

Lake Forest Votes to Keep Movie Open on Sundays

Citizens of Lake Forest by a vote of 506 to 226 at the annual election yesterday declared in favor of allowing the motion picture theater there to remain open on Sunday. Keene H. Addington was reelected mayor, Frank W. Read defeated George Eddy Newcomb for alderman from the Second ward; Jason Frye was elected alderman from the same ward; Frank Barker was elected city treasurer, and E. J. Monahan city marshal.

FOR A COUGH OR A SORE THROAT You can get prompt relief by taking Brown's Bronchial Troches. Not candy—Adm.

Movie Censor the Flame That Burns Out 'The Moth'

Mrs. Grace Brooks, Evanston movie censor, in the Hayburn theater yesterday saw five reels of "The Moth" before she signed that it would never do. The picture had a white permit in Chicago.

Samuel Atkinson, manager, raced to Chicago and rented another film. It was "The Ghost of Yesterday."

SASKATOON BANK HELD UP. Saskatoon, Sask., April 9.—An unmarked handbag shortly after noon today held up a branch bank of the Canadian Bank of Commerce here and escaped with between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

DEFENSE'S STORY A BOOMERANG IN EISENBRAND CASE

Witness Admits Associating with Murder Victim He Accuses.

Testimony of Samuel A. Hartson, the first witness to testify in the defense of Mrs. Doris Eisenbrand, was turned yesterday by Prosecutor James C. O'Brien into a boomerang against the man on the stand.

Mrs. Eisenbrand is on trial before Judge McGorty in the Criminal court for the murder of her husband, Dr. George Eisenbrand, a dentist, in his office in the Republic building last September.

Hartson lives in Hubbard Woods, near the Eisenbrand bungalow. He told of auto rides which he and his wife and his little daughter took with the Eisenbrands, of playing bridge with the dentist on the suburban trains, and asserted Dr. Eisenbrand displayed large amounts of money to him.

Tells of Extravagance. "Once he showed me a check for \$3,400, and another time a roll of bills off which he stripped two \$1,000 bills," Hartson testified. "He told me he formerly had a large following in the Tenderloin district in Milwaukee, and mentioned an occasion on which he said he laid a \$1,000 bill on the table and 'shot it all for wine'."

Hartson then told of unprintable escapades related to him by the dentist and described Dr. Eisenbrand's reputation as such that a respectable person would hesitate, to associate with him.

"You say his reputation was bad?"

SMOKES

Generous Hearted Citizens Help Bring Joy to Fighters.

Contributions received yesterday for the "Smokes" tobacco fund were:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| A. H. Loeb of Square-Rochester | \$50.00 |
| J. H. Flint, Chicago | 5.00 |
| Bookford, Ill. | 2.00 |
| Clerical employes bureau of medicine | 1.50 |
| Anonymous | 5.00 |
| The girls of the W. F. Chicago Co. | 10.00 |
| Employes of Citizens' National bank of Appleton, Wis. | 6.00 |
| Total | 75.50 |
| Previously acknowledged | \$11,387.50 |
| Total | \$11,463.00 |
| Who'll help to make it \$12,000? | |

asked Prosecutor O'Brien on cross examination.

"Yes," answered the witness, "I should say it was."

"And you say," he told you to (repeating testimony relating to unprintable advice), and that you played bridge with him and associated with him?"

"Yes."

"And he is the same Dr. Eisenbrand you took your wife and little daughter out to associate with on automobile rides and visits?"

"Yes," answered the witness. "That's all," said the prosecutor.

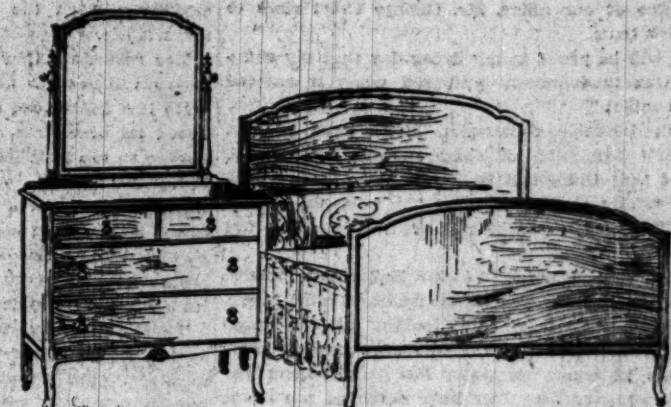
Hurt Wife's Feelings. James B. O'Connor, 24 West Ohio street, took the stand and declared he met Dr. Eisenbrand in 1913 in Milwaukee, Wis. He declared he visited the Eisenbrands when they lived in the vicinity of Huron and Clark streets in Chicago almost every Sunday for months.

"Dr. Eisenbrand wouldn't let his wife sit on his lap," asserted O'Connor. "She always seemed kind and affectionate toward him, and he acted as though she was more in the way than anything else. He always made slurring little remarks, and did those things that wound a person deeply and hurt one's feelings."

Clara Ohms, 21 years old of 2431 Seminary avenue told of witnessing much alleged mistreatment of his wife by the dentist, of his striking her frequently over trivial matters.

Tobey Furniture at Special Prices

Among our great assortments are many inexpensive pieces in the latest patterns, at very low special prices. The Bed and Dresser illustrated are typical.



Dresser \$29.25 Chiffonier \$26.75
Bed 27.50 Dressing Table 28.25

They are nicely made and come in Antique Mahogany or Walnut finish.

Among some of the other specially priced pieces, we mention:

| | Regular Price | Special Price |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Adam Mahogany Dining Table, 54 in. | \$48.00 | \$28.00 |
| Sheraton Mahogany China Cabinet | 69.00 | 39.00 |
| William and Mary Walnut Sideboard | 115.00 | 85.00 |
| William and Mary Mahogany Living Room Table | 45.00 | 33.00 |
| Mahogany and Cane Chair or Rocker | 17.00 | 12.00 |
| Adam Mahogany and Cane Davenport, velvet | 150.00 | 98.00 |
| Chair or Rocker to match | 60.00 | 39.00 |
| Queen Anne Mahogany Chair or Rocker, damask | 45.00 | 34.00 |
| Queen Anne Mahogany Davenport, damask | 125.00 | 98.00 |
| William and Mary Walnut Dresser | 88.00 | 58.00 |
| Queen Anne Mahogany Dresser | 72.00 | 39.00 |
| Louis XVI. Enamelled Chiffonier | 65.00 | 45.00 |
| Queen Anne Walnut or Mahogany Dresser | 112.00 | 79.00 |
| Chiffonier to match | 86.00 | 59.00 |
| Bed to match | 76.00 | 54.00 |
| Dressing Table to match | 86.00 | 59.00 |

The Tobey Furniture Co.

Wabash Avenue and Washington Street

Special Note: April 20th is the last day you can secure these Special Premiums—however, our regular line of Premiums can be secured the year round.

Our Yearly Special Premium Offer for 20 days only April 1 to 20

FREE Note the dates **FREE**

For 200 Wrappers of American Family Soap

Highest Grade Wm. A. Rogers SILVERWARE

Your Choice of

- 3 SILVER KNIVES
- 3 SILVER FORKS
- 3 Silver Tablespoons
- 6 Silver Teaspoons

This silverware is the same pattern and quality as you have been getting for American Family Soap Wrappers.

For 250 Wrappers of American Family Soap TABLECLOTH

Superior Quality, White Cotton Damask. Size about 64 x 70 inches—hemmed; ready for use.

This Special Offer First 20 Days of April Only

Right reserved to limit quantities. These Premiums will be given only to actual consumers of our soaps.

SPECIAL NOTE:—Wrappers sent by mail require 10c for each set of silver, and 15c for each TABLECLOTH, to pay postage and packing. Mark packages Dept. 5, 106 East Austin Avenue, Chicago.

BRING WRAPPERS TO NEAREST PREMIUM STORE:

108 E. Austin Ave., formerly Michigan St. 1547 Milwaukee Ave. Near Belmont Street
Near Bank Street Bridge
1635 Blue Island Ave. Near 15th Street
6429 So. Halsted Street Near 93rd Street

JAMES S. KIRK & CO., CHICAGO, U. S. A.

REMEMBER: this yearly special premium offer this year is for 20 days only, April 1st to April 20th inclusive, however our regular line of premiums can be secured the year round.

ALWAYS clothes of the Capper & Capper standard have been the best investment. It is simply more apparent now.

FAIR PRICES

MICHIGAN AVE. & MONROE ST.

LONDON CHICAGO DETROIT MILWAUKEE MINNEAPOLIS

SPORT STOCKINGS

For men and women—light weight pure wool stockings for golf and country wear—the best qualities, comfortable and long wearing. An abundant assortment of conservative and novelty patterns in the smart shades. Distinctive features in addition to their real quality make these stockings attractive to discriminating people.

Peck & Peck

Stocking Shops
4 North Michigan Boulevard
Fifth Avenue NEW YORK
NEWPORT PALM BEACH

Vaughan's Seeds
Dependable on Pedigree and Germination Tests
RANDOLPH ST., NEAR DEARBORN

Cuticura Promotes Hair Health
All druggists, Soap Co., Orono, Me. & Co., Toronto, Ont. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Soap, & Cream."

YOU CAN'T "OVERREAD" Tribune Ads. The More You Read Them the More Profitable They Become

Merchants, Manufacturers, Capitalists and the Great Consuming Public Are All Influenced by Tribune Advertising

For men who want best clothes; 2nd floor

SOME men buy clothes without seeming to care what the price is; they find what they want, and buy it, and ask the price then. They're easy to please on our second floor. We show so many styles and types of suits, so many fine fabrics; we are so well able to fit any figure—stout, tall, fat, slender; there's really no trouble for them or for us.

English worsteds, Scotch and Irish homespun and tweeds, fine American weaves. Suits of highest character.

Even men for whom price counts strong can afford to come here.

\$25 \$30 \$35 \$40 \$45 \$50 \$60

Correct fashions in Spring overcoats.

MOTOR models, topcoats, the new M-L-R styles from Burberry, London; the best products of America. Extreme styles, conventional styles, exceptional values.

\$20 \$25 \$30 \$35 \$40 \$50

New military models for young men

OUTSTANDING smartness of design, in new colors, new models, new weaves.

\$18 \$20 \$25 \$30 \$35 \$40 \$50

Maurice L Rothschild

Good clothes; nothing else
Southwest corner Jackson and State

Chicago Minneapolis St. Paul

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ried About

ing Bells

with "ding-dong" the spirited melody, "Ever Ring For Me!" singing it? On the with wonderful close trio. A2512-75c

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

records to your order. There double-faced records in his Y.M.C.A. of Columbia Hut.

Seagle A6028 \$1.50 \$1.50

Ash A2511 75c

Granger A6027 \$1.50

Lewis A2508 75c

Ash A6029 \$1.50

Band A2509 75c

Perera, and A2509 75c

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of all Columbia the latest popular whatever you wish, Columbia Record your convenience

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Columbia

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117.50

ending 20 Selections Double-faced Records) 7.50 Cash. \$6 Per Month

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to come to the

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11 to 5.

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The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1857

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

THE PHARISEE.

At this moment when the cause to which America is pledged is sustained alone by the bloody sacrifice of our allies, Mr. George Creel rises to remark that:

"I will be proud to my dying day that my country was inadequately prepared when it entered the conflict."

This inoffensive declaration is an echo of Mr. Baker's admission of some months ago to the effect that there had been confusion in our military affairs at the outset of the war, but that it was "a happy confusion," proving we were not planning war.

We do not think so ill of Mr. Baker as to believe he is in the same philosophical frame of mind today. He has had the privilege of looking into the tragic countenance of France. He knows now in some degree at least what she has paid during the years she and her allies have defended the cause alone.

But if Mr. Baker is not still happy in that, Mr. George Creel is.

Mr. George Creel is able to be happy because he is occupying a situation 3,000 miles from the front. Mr. George Creel is able to be happy because he has a job which is as safe as it is conspicuous, and, as we are told, influential.

If Mr. George Creel were at this moment in a front line trench we are certain that Mr. George Creel's "dying day" might be nearer, but his pride in the unpreparedness of his country for war would be proportionately farther off.

What Mr. Creel is proud of would in normal circumstances be of quite negligible importance. But his reputed intimate access to the president gives his public utterances an offensive and to self-respecting Americans a most humiliating significance. We would not otherwise take the trouble to repudiate anything he chooses to say.

But there has been too much of the spirit expressed by Mr. Creel in this war government. It is at the source of some of the worst blunders of the administration. Mr. Baker lived for months in an atmosphere of moral self-satisfaction which was an obstruction to swift and energetic practical action. The confusion he saw about him pleased his moralistic pacifism. Garfield, in another field, was so pleased to win an imaginary moral victory over coal profiteers that he gave little attention to the danger that coal would not be produced. While he and his like were applauding themselves for their moral superiority, America was falling behind in her duty. And now we have Creel's utterance at a moment when the cost of America's backwardness is burning into the consciousness of every decent American from the blood drenched, flame lit battlefield in France.

Mr. George Creel's notions are not characteristic of American thought. If they were America would not be worth a drop of good red blood. American common sense can take no satisfaction in the fact that we did not judge the course of future events and prepare against a storm whose black clouds were covering the heavens. That virtue, that peaceful intentions require a refusal to prepare against aggression is a part of the sentimental twaddle of pacifists. But American common sense repudiates the moral cowardice and mawkish altruism which fear to possess power lest it be abused.

"To have been prepared would have given the lie to everything we ourselves believed in and to our self-appointed position before the world." Thus speaks Mr. George Creel. For whom? Since when has the American republic approved this folly of neurotic pacifism? Is it true we have neglected to foresee our responsibilities and to prepare for them, from ignorance and preoccupation, not from the blunder-headed perversion of duty set forth by the neuroticists and by Mr. George Creel.

As for Mr. Creel's moral glorification over our unpreparedness, the American sense of decency, of loyalty, of duty can only be nauseated by it—and especially at such a time as this. No sane and honorable American can feel anything but grief and bitter regret that the vast power of America is not today a mighty bulwark of our cause in the great battle in France. Tens of thousands of good men and true lie dead on that field. In tens of thousands of homes in friendly lands there is anguish today for that great sacrifice. In every responsible mind there is anxiety lest this sacrifice should not avail our common cause. And this loss in life and military position, with its grave impairment of our allies' resistance, is possible because America is not yet ready to do her share.

Against the thunder of the guns, the cries of those who fight and suffer and die for our cause, Mr. George Creel, snug and safe in Washington, speaks his pride that America is not ready! Noble is altruism at some one else's expense.

This is pacifist logic and morality. But it does not express the common sense and conscience of America. If that common sense and conscience could be concentrated in one rough shod boot, it would kick this pretentious pharisee across the Atlantic into No Man's land.

THE SO-CALLED SOCIALISTS.

With Trotsky organizing a volunteer army to oppose German aggression and making no concealment of his realization that Russia is the prostrate victim of a German peace, with Red Guards fighting a German supported bourgeoisie in Finland, and with the great Swedish Socialist leader declaring in the teeth of German threats, that he hopes, "for the sake of liberty's cause," the German advance will be drawn back, what becomes of the pretenses of the pro-German Socialist party in this country?

They claim to be Bolshevik, but the action of Trotsky and his associates exposes that. They claim to be Socialist, but what, then, is Branting? They are, as a revealed fact, nothing but allies of the German war machine, enemies of the country of their pretended adoption, enemies of Bolshevik Russia or any other Russia, enemies of the cause of liberty.

They are a German party, spreading edition in this country, dishonoring the term of German-American to the permanent injury of a class for generations honored in America, discrediting the name of socialism, traitors all around, except to military Russia.

What a party! Yet it elected a mayor in Milwaukee.

and, polled nearly a hundred thousand votes in Wisconsin and thousands of votes in the Chicago aldermanic election. That means that there are in this country too many pretended citizens whose oath of allegiance is worthless and who have no right to the powers and privileges of citizenship.

FOR A NEW CONSTITUTION.

The selection of Justice Orrin M. Carter of the Illinois Supreme court as chairman of the executive committee for the direction of the constitutional convention campaign throughout the state gives the movement organization and will give it purpose and force.

Every one knows that the time is one for readjustment and it is fortunate that Illinois has already been able so far to emerge from inertia and indifference that it can proceed to the framing of a new constitution if the people will so vote in November.

We know that the state cannot be well governed under the present and binding rules formulated as the organic law years ago by men who had no experience with the conditions and problems of modern life.

The restraints they put upon government have been modified as to need but not as to effect. The state has grown out of the conditions which produced its basic law and has not been given the chance to readjust itself. There will be no opportunity for the full development of a responsive, effective government in this state until the basic law of the government has been remodeled. It cannot go ahead under the limitations and restraints now imposed on it. It must have greater freedom and its law must recognize its needs and opportunities.

There is new life in new times, new needs and new obligations, new opportunities and chances, greater demands upon government and larger demands from the people. New ideas of human rights and new ideas of the relation of the state to the people have been accepted, are growing and demand growth. They must find expression in the basic law and that must permit and not deny effectiveness in government.

If the people vote their delegates will assemble and frame a new constitution which will be a modern and not an ancient expression of opinion and a modern and not an ancient attempt to meet state needs.

ARMAGEDDON.

There is, therefore, but one response possible from us—force; force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust.—The President.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 8.—(Special.)—Bilhu Root, in an address here tonight, said the time had come for the American people "to shut up and make good." The victory against the Germans, he said, must be won on the field of battle, with the blood of the nation's manhood, backed and inspired by the moral force of an undivided country.

AMSTERDAM, April 8.—A semi-official telegram from Berlin says:

"We learn from a competent source that Imperial Chancellor von Hertling has no intention, as reported, of speaking shortly in the reichstag. He is rather of the opinion that the present is not the time for such words."

AMSTERDAM, April 8.—Comment of the German press on President Wilson's war anniversary speech indicates that the German mind now is chiefly occupied with peace by victory. Following are excerpts:

FORWARDERS—The hopes placed in their great ally across the Atlantic, with his mighty resources, buy up our enemies and drive them to ever-renewed resistance. There now is no other solution for the world confusion than a complete German victory also in the West.

STOCKHOLM, April 8.—The German reichstag majority bloc's "peace by agreement" resolution of July 19 appears to have been badly undermined by the German opposition on the west front. The Centrist leader, Karl Trimborn, addressing the Rhenish Reichstag delegates at a recent meeting, declared that the reichstag peace resolution had led to good results in the east, but that it nevertheless could not be considered as an unchangeable program which could bind the reichstag's hands for all time.

Herr Ablass, Progressive, addressing a party meeting in the Hirschburg election district, declared that the reichstag peace resolution had led to good results in the east, but that it nevertheless could not be considered as an unchangeable program which could bind the reichstag's hands for all time.

Germany, he declared, must require from the enemy a reckoning for all sacrifices and was no longer bound by previously announced conditions.

AMSTERDAM, April 8.—Karl Rössner, war correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, says that Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in a report to Emperor William on March 31, the day the present battle began, remarked:

"We must wait. A battle is a living thing. We must allow time for everything to mature. Our plan is devised on a great scale. Our work will be effective. It requires only time."

After months of appeals to the world's opinion of statements by president and premier and pope, of diplomatic charge and countercharge, the enunciation of principles, the suggestions of compromise, peace drives and counter drives, we come at last to the unappealable adjudication of the sword.

Let America realize this at last. There are differences that will not dissolve in rhetoric, that will not yield to lofty argumentation. Our foe is trampling down our friends. Every ounce of American strength should be concentrated for victory. Every American should throw himself into the scale with all that he can give or do for victory, every American from the president down to the least among us. Mr. Root has said the profoundest truth, the essential central truth, when he declares that "the war is to be won by the exercise of moral qualities." That does not mean by moralizing, by tall talk, by canting over imagined virtues, or bragging about imagined powers. It means the will to win, the will to pay, the will to conquer by our own clean strength.

God helps him who helps himself. Our cause is at stake. America is on trial before the world.

Editorial of the Day

MORE WAR TAX REVENUE AND ITS PAYMENT.

Relief for the financial community in paying war income and excess profits taxes has been made more imperative by the unexpected good fortune which is befalling the government in the matter of these taxes.

They had been estimated by the treasury department to yield about \$2,800,000,000 on the business of the last calendar year. From the returns now made by taxpayers it is calculated that they will yield almost a billion dollars more.

This is like a surplus in government finance. It is harder to handle than a deficit, but in war it is vastly preferable to a deficit. If payments of taxes at one time on the prior estimates would curtail the money markets, payments in the greatly increased amounts now virtually assured must cause all the greater disturbance.

ENGLISH WOMEN FIRM FOR WAR

(By Charles N. Wheeler, London Correspondent of THE TRIBUNE.)

LONDON, March 23.—An interesting phase of the enfranchisement of women in England is the almost universal demand by the "weaker sex" that the war be fought out to a military conclusion. Better all be dead, they assert with extraordinary unanimity, than that German militarism be added upon the carnage.

With less than two months gone since parliament handed the ballot to 4,000,000 English women, there is hardly to be discovered in England, Scotland, and Wales a pacifist note of any consequence among the women.

On the other hand, the women are out with their battle cry, "On with the war!"

"The 'erit' of the Britisher now is better understood. It is the stamina of his woman, which means virtually all womanhood in the United Kingdom. But for the 'carrying on' spirit of these women of England, who have suffered so much in the war and are ready to suffer a thousand more, it need be, it is quite likely that a much more determined pacifist sentiment would be abroad in the land. Over here, by the way, the 'peace by negotiation' and 'peace by agreement' forces are not let down with so graceful a title as 'pacifists.' The more expressive and easily comprehended term is 'defeatists.'"

And of all the pro-war leaders the most brilliant, perhaps, militant, uncompromising, and thrillingly patriotic happen to be the Pankhursts. With them there is no compromise. With respect to the war they see no future, no hope for the human race, until the allied arms have won a victory for all mankind for all time. The fear entertained by some of the politicians that the enfranchisement of the women would weaken the metals of the nation and do irreparable wrong to the fighting spirit of the nation, was not well grounded, it now develops. Just the opposite appears to be the situation.

To the great purpose of carrying on the war until victory shall come to the allies, the carelessness of the cost in treasure or blood, the Pankhursts have committed themselves for all they follow them. They are a considerable force among the women of England, and their influence is having weight in the labor circles where the workers have been threatening strikes. They have organized—Mrs. Pankhurst and Christabel—all their suffrage organizations under the one caption of "Women's party," and are struggling with tireless zeal to bring the great majority of women voters into this one organization, not alone for present war needs, but to pave the way for extensive social reforms they have mapped out to follow the conclusion of the war.

Their general plan for the social revolution after the war is that the 4,000,000 women are in a position to determine in a large measure the future of Great Britain, is elaborate, even beyond the more radical social reforms supported by the American women back home. It contemplates, for one thing, a wiping out as far as possible of caste and "proper sphere" walls in the United Kingdom, and the placing of all men and women on a common footing, so far as merit goes, with the question of birth and breeding wisely dismissed from the estimates of what constitutes good citizenship.

What a man or woman does, achieves for the community and the state as a whole, is to be the new standard of measurement of responsible citizenship. If the peaceful revolution is carried out as contemplated, a democratization of the educational system, so that the poor man's child will have an equal educational opportunity with the children of the rich, annihilation of the wretched tenement quarters of the great cities, better working hours, an absolute equality of men and women in the matter of wages, as well as the inauguration of the single standard of morals for both sexes, and a few of the salient features of the new program.

But these things, the Pankhursts insist, can wait until we have finished this war business, and it is as war advocates, as shapers of the men "slackers" that they are attracting the widest attention just at present. They even go so far as to advise the government not to dicker with men workers who do not show the proper spirit, but to kick them out and put women in their places. They tell their audiences that the women of Great Britain will carry on the war if the men fail. And it is having a wide influence on the general tone of the British nation.

They use rather severe language in lambasting the laborites of the A. S. E., known in America as machinists, mechanics, etc., for their continual dicker with the government over wages and refusal to permit a certain percentage of their men to be "combed out" for service at the front. But that is the Pankhurst way. They urge the government to put all such workers in khaki and fill their places with women.

A characteristic address was delivered the other day by Christabel Pankhurst at the Woodleigh Hippodrome, under the auspices of the new Women's party. She and her mother are speaking almost every day somewhere in England, arousing the women to a sense of their responsibilities, demanding that British men be worthy of British women by laying aside every thought of self until the Prussian menace is down.

"We women," said Christabel, "have the right to demand a fight to a finish and a peace based on victory, rather than a shameful peace, which would not be a peace at all, because, after signing the treaty the enemy would still come on, as they have done in Russia, with fire and sword. Stronger than contemplate such a peace, we British women are prepared to face even the horrors of invasion which the women of Belgium and France have had to endure."

"We are determined there shall be a fight to a finish, whatever the cost. Our motto is, 'No surrender.'"

"The men who talk of peace by negotiation have lost, if they ever had it, any idea of what it is to be a British citizen. They call themselves internationalists. We call them anti-nationals. They are suffering from a disease which would be ruthlessly cut out like a felonious cancer."

"The women of the country, I am glad to say, are free from it, and it is up to us to fight the spirit which would make us helpless in the face of a cruel enemy at the bidding of men who are foes without tallies men who disgrace their manhood and have lost their souls. They do not resent the Germanization of England because they are German already."

"The horrors of war are awful, but the horrors of a shameful peace are worse. For the sake of the country the women must remain in the war work, yet the A. S. E., who have allowed young hooligans to join their ranks, will not permit women to do the heaviest day's work in the trade. But they have reckoned without their host. Today women have got the vote. The A. S. E. are not the king of this country, and they are not parliament. There are other people in the country besides the A. S. E."

Mrs. Pankhurst, addressing a large meeting at Birmingham last week, declared that if the men workers ever struck in a British munitions factory the loyal women stood ready to pick up the tools and carry on the work until Germany is defeated.

The present brush with the A. S. E. (organized machinists) is due to the discharge by the government of several thousand women munitions workers. Mrs. Pankhurst insists that no woman shall be put out of munitions factories, but that if there be a surplus of labor then the men workers shall put on the uniform and go to the trenches, leaving the women to keep them supplied with munitions. The machinists have objected somewhat strenuously to this "combing out" process.

There are at present approximately 700,000 women doing the work of men in the United Kingdom, this employment being necessitated by the war demands.

How to Keep Well. By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individuals. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

TREATMENT OF WORMS.

Small form of parasite is found in the intestine of practically all cats and dogs, and this is an important reason why people are better off without these pets. A good many of the children with worms get them through playing with dogs and cats. The bonyard animals are badly infected with worms, as any one acquainted with their habits would expect.

Among insane human beings the percentage of persons infected with worms is nearly equal that among domestic animals. The worms of the insane are of the same kind as those of the sane. Among sane persons is in proportion to the cleanliness of the group, except that persons who otherwise are clean often are infected by dogs and cats.

Hookworm enters the body through the skin and therefore does not conform to all of the conclusions stated for other worms.

Worms cause very few symptoms in either man or beast. If an adult has a tapeworm or a child has round worms the probability is that few symptoms will be caused, but in spite of the smallness of the parasite it seems that worms do a little harm. Wormy children generally are a little less healthy than their playmates.

These are not new facts, for most countries have the habit of giving worm medicine at periodic intervals not so much because of symptoms but rather as a matter of routine. The number of verminous is legion. In the olden days nearly every child was wormy. Had her favorite brew. Mail and Foster have been investigating a lot of worm medicines each with some reputation and they find that but few of them have value.

The more important worms which infect human beings are tapeworms and hookworms living in the small intestine, whipworms living in the upper and lower large intestine, and pinworms living in the other end of that organ.

Against threadworms and whipworms medicines taken by mouth are of little value. They are destroyed by injections. In the case of whipworms the injections must be large enough to reach the caecum.

Hall and Foster tested the worm medicines on dogs, sheep, dogs, and poultry. The worm medicine that is best for one animal is not always best for another, but in a general way the conclusions are applicable to human beings. Calomel, castor oil, and epsom salts were found to be without value. Vermifuge, though they were serviceable when used for following the worm remedy. Tartar emetic, ether, iodoform, copper sulphate, gasoline, petroleum, benzene, phenol, salicylic acid, and turpentine, all failed to show any effect.

For tapeworm very much the best remedy was oil of male fern. This remedy was of practically no service except for tapeworms. For round worms and hookworms the best remedy is oil of chenopodium. Chenopodium is somewhat expensive.

A man 80 years of age cannot expect to have very good wind. Unusual short-windedness may result from British disease, heart disease, hardened arteries, or asthma.

RESULT OF AGE. P. writes: "What is the probable cause of a man of 80 years of age being short-winded after any exertion, the condition increasing? He eats and sleeps well and is much in the open air."

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The Friend of the People.

(From Cassell's Saturday Journal, London.)

Elderly Party (in her fourth during the morning)—And what do we get when we get inside?

COMPLAINING EXAGGERATED. Chicago, April 8.—(To the Friend of the People.)—Our alley has been blocked with trash for two months. There has been no city wagon in it during this time and no effort has been made to clear the way. This alley, in which foodstuffs are handled, is in the block between State and Dearborn streets. M. BAKER CRY.

TAKE CASE TO APPEAL AGENT. Winona, Minn., April 6.—(To the Friend of the People.)—Do I understand that an appeal might be taken after decision by the district board, as distinguished from the local board?

CHILDREN OF ALIEN PARENTS. Chicago, April 6.—(To the Friend of the People.)—I am 18 years old and was born in this country. My father came to this country from Germany twenty-three years ago, took out his first papers, but neglected to apply for his second papers. Am I a German or an American?

EVADING BLUE SLIP LAW. Chicago, April 6.—(To the Legal Page of the People.)—I own a house in street running north and south; he is west front. The house is in a bad condition and needs repair. What am I obliged to do to repair it?

NOTICE TO SALOONKEEPERS. Chicago, April 6.—(To the Legal Page of the People.)—Is there any way I can put a stop to a saloonkeeper giving drinks to my wife and child of years? He has a small saloon on the back of his saloon (not a saloon) can I sue him? Must I give warning before doing so? W. L. J.

REPLY. 1. You can sue him for any loss he has. 2. You can sue him for any loss he has. 3. No. 4. If you are a proper person for your case, the Legal Aid Society, 11 West 18th street, might assist you. TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

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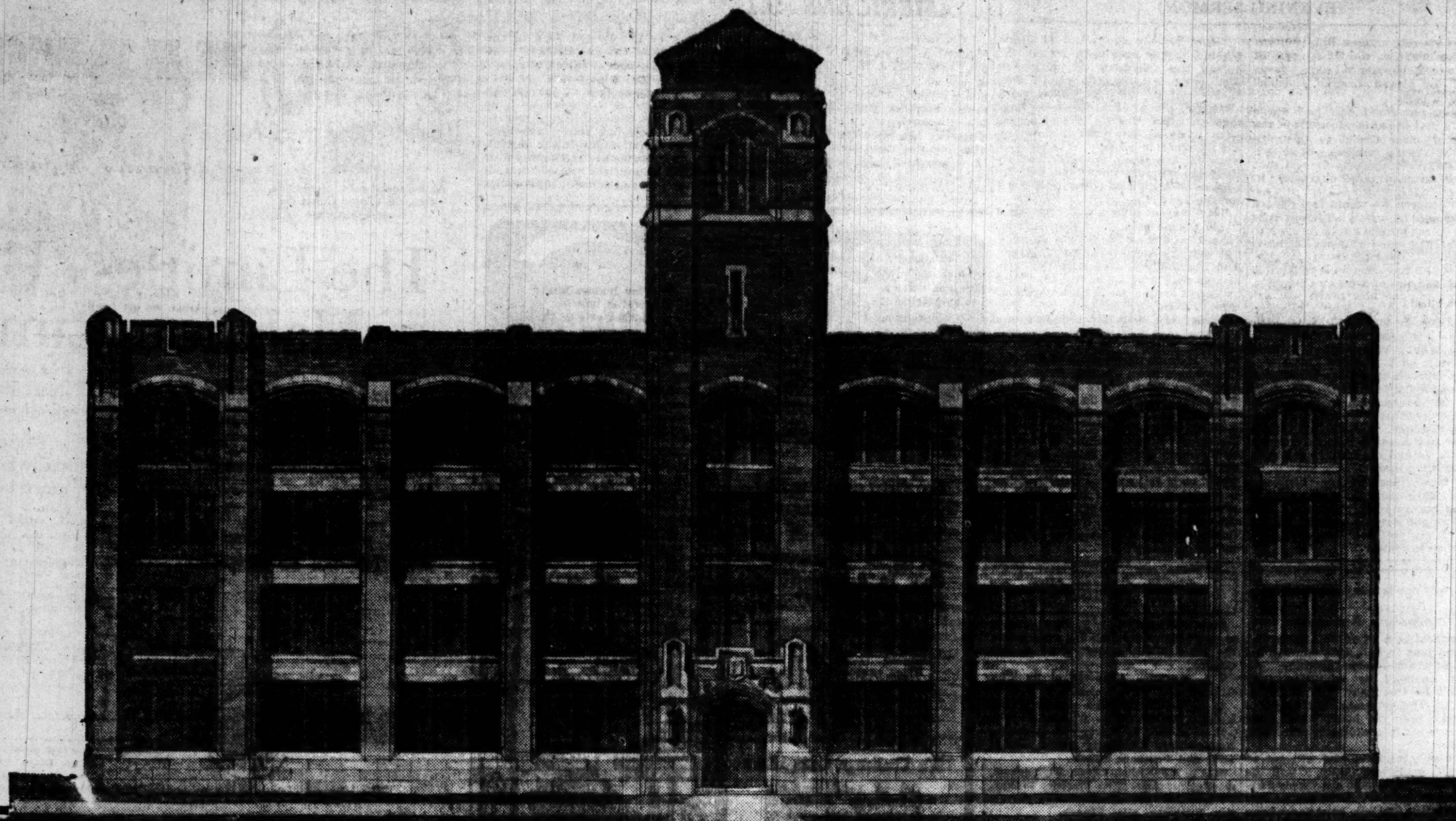
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New Butterick Building-Chicago

Butterick Builds for the Future

This building just finished is erected not only to take care of present increasing business, but to prepare for greater business to come.

Regardless of war-time handicaps—particularly onerous in the publishing business—we are optimistic for the future.

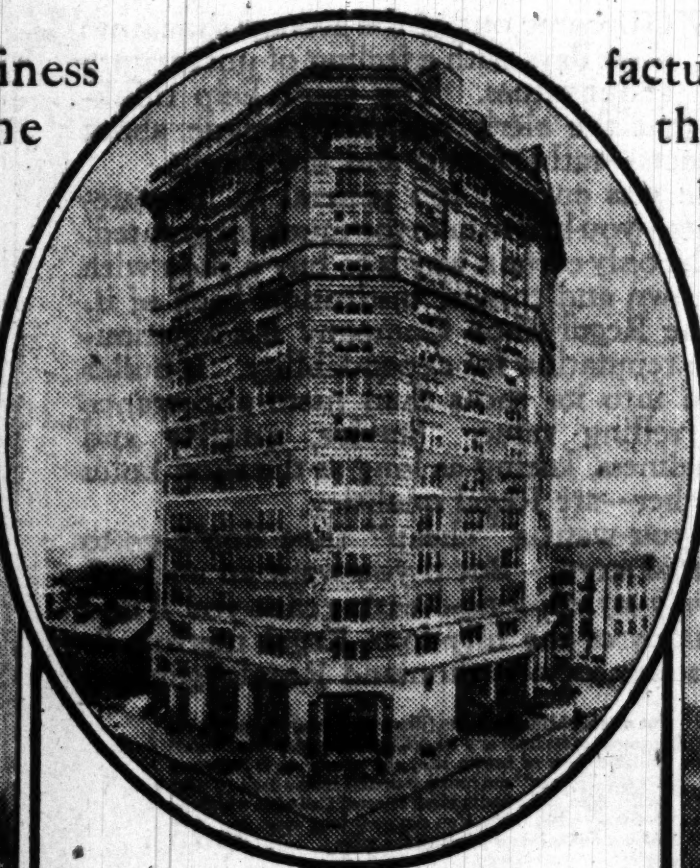
Optimism in the future of our business rests partly on our optimism for the future of all great American business.

More particularly, our optimism

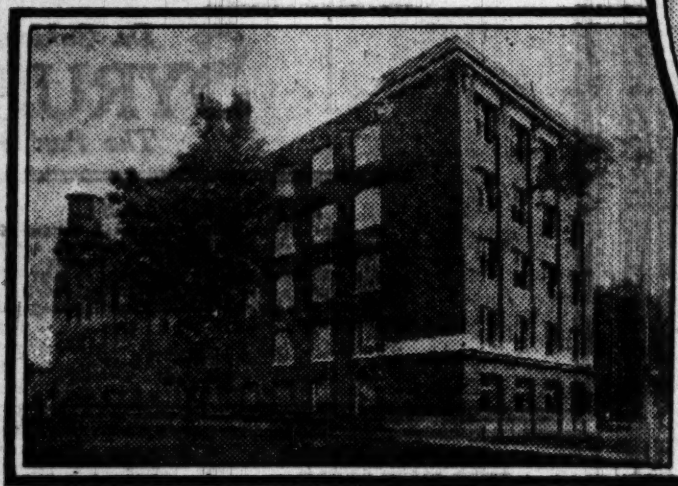
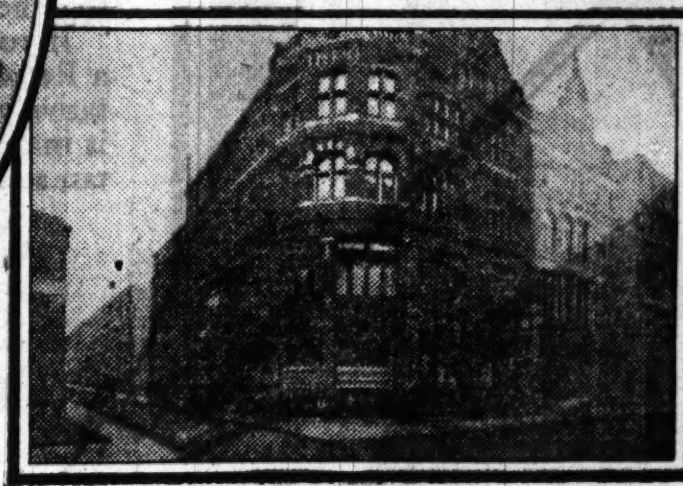
is based on the good-will of a million homes *The Delineator* has served faithfully for years.

Good-will with the ultimate consumer, obtained by branding and advertising a useful product, is the one positive business insurance that weathers all storms.

In these times of war, far-sighted manufacturers prepare for peace by advertising their products, and obtain security for the future in the confident demand of the great American Public.



BUTTERICK BUILDING, NEW YORK

BUTTERICK BUILDING
TORONTOBUTTERICK BUILDING
LONDON

THE DELINEATOR, founded 1868, has more than a million circulation in the United States—foreign editions in five languages—a power with the women of all nations

THE DELINEATOR is published by The Butterick Publishing Company, which publishes 30 periodicals with an output of 150,000,000 a year, and has 3,000 employees, 50,000 distributors.

The Delineator

The Magazine in a Million Homes

HABIT

Journal, London.]

the People.

SUPPORT FOR WIFE.

Chicago, April 8.—[To the Legal Friend of the People.]—1. Can a husband be compelled to take his wife from her father's home and provide a home for her elsewhere? 2. His wife has worked for her marriage and has turned her salary over to the husband. Can he be compelled to return the amount to her? 3. If she with her mother-in-law is so miserable and she leaves, can she sue for alimony? 4. What portion of his salary can she claim?

1. Depends on the facts.
2. Not unless additional facts are involved.
3. Depends on the facts which make the "miserable." Probably they are sufficient to place her in a position to sue for alimony.

4. If she is justified in leaving the home about one-third in the ordinary case.

TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

SECURE CONSENT OF OWNER.

Chicago, April 8.—[To the Legal Friend of the People.]—A wants to paint his house this spring and when he paints the west side of it he will have to go into the yard. Can D prevent him from doing this? Is there any way to fix it so A can go in to paint?

E. A. B.
You cannot go on to the land of another to paint your house without consent of the owner. No way to fix it but by agreement.

You might hang over the fence and the owner could be obtained by suit would be in small to mention.

TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

EVADING BLUE SKY LAW.

Chicago, April 8.—[To the Legal Friend of the People.]—I own a home on street running north and south; lot has been fronted. The fence dividing the lot was in bad condition and need repairing. Which fence am I obliged to keep in repair?

J. G. B.
Each adjoining owner is responsible for the fence of the division fence. Five days' notice that if the fence is not repaired you will repair it at the expense of the adjoining owner. If he does not you can sue him.

TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO SALOONKEEPER.

Chicago, April 8.—[To the Legal Friend of the People.]—1. Is there any way that I can put a stop to a saloonkeeper serving drinks to my wife and child of seven years? He has a small kitchen in back of his saloon (not a cabaret). Can I sue him? 2. Must I give him warning before doing so? W. J. P.

1. You can serve notice if you desire.
2. You can sue him for any loss you sustain.

3. No.
If you are a proper person for their aid, you can sue the Local Aid society, 81 West Lake street, might assist you.

TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE PEOPLE

Letters in this department, writers must be addressed to their full name and address. No manuscript will be returned for that purpose.

NEW PUT UP \$1,000.

New York, April 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Replying to the letter of Mr. C. Miller, would suggest that if the sum of more than 25,000,000 people who have seen "The Birth of a Nation" in nearly every civilized city of the world is, emphatically, this production should not be suppressed.

This writer uses your paper to state that several states and a number of cities "forbid its exhibition because it stirs up race hatred and prejudice."

He uses your kindness miserably. You can show two states in the United States or three cities of over 100,000 population in America where it has been seen at least once and in most of these states and cities two and three times I will retract and pay a fine of \$1,000 to any charity you name.

He also makes a contemptible insinuation that lynchings of Negroes have followed in the wake of its presentation. The carefully compiled statistics of your esteemed paper will prove this assertion unwarranted.

THEODORE MITCHELL,
Press representative, "The Birth of a Nation."

STRONG-ARM PATRIOTISM.

Chicago, April 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have three stars in my service flag, representing three children—two boys and a daughter—in the service, and I protest the defiling and befouling of our flag by the lips of traitors who are being compelled to kiss the national emblem by force. CHARLES B. GIFFORD.

MILITARY TRAINING.

Chicago, April 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your editorial, "Is Congress Afraid or Just Stupid?" should have been given space on the front page. The service flag has three stars (three boys, one girl), and when my two sons become soldiers, I hope military training will have been fully established.

MRS. M. F. LEVINE.

ASK MR. GARFIELD.

Chicago, April 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The consumer is ready to place his usual order for coal, but there is not one dealer in this city that will even hear your order. I refer to anthracite coal, so my furnace will not use the soft varieties. Is there a nigger in the woodpile somewhere? Yours truly,

E. J. HARTLEY.

THE ROAD TO PEACE.

Chicago, April 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—None dares to impeach Stephen Decatur's pledge, but in these days of travel, caused by simple-mindedness, it would be better to have the lesson daily emphasized by the repetition of that principle laid down by the father of our country—"Preparation for war is the best way to preserve peace."

C. M. G.

SUNDAY WARNS CITY CHRIST IS HERE WATCHING

Many Would Ignore His Coming, Even in the Flesh, He Says.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.

Billy Sunday pointed his finger directly at Chicago last night. He preached at the tabernacle on the subject, "If Christ Should Come to Chicago," and it was said by those high in authority in the Sunday campaign that the sermon was one of the most powerful of the series.

In answer to the invitation for trail hitters, 947 walked down the aisles. At the afternoon session the invitation for trail hitters was also given and nearly 500 responded. Of the total number for the day 630 signed cards.

Former Trail Hitter Visits. Adjt. Gen. Edward Murray of Trenton, N. J., who was a trail hitter when Billy held a revival campaign there, came to the platform and said:

"The happiest day of my life was when I took Mr. Sunday by the hand and gave my heart to Christ."

Adjt. Gen. Murray is now in Washington in military service.

The largest delegation present was the one from Berwyn, numbering 1,200. The delegates came in two special trains and were accompanied by the Illinois volunteer band of thirty-two pieces and the Berwyn Boy Scouts.

The Swedish Epworth League was another large delegation, numbering about 1,000.

Speaks Direct to Pastors.

In his sermon Billy put in all of his four hours. On one occasion he swept aside hindering hats and coats and ran out on the press table and, looking towards the seats reserved especially for Chicago pastors, called out:

"Preachers! Do you believe God would let me preach for five weeks until I am nearly ready to drop and never come near the tabernacle? Some of your church members profess to believe in Jesus Christ with their mouths, but instead of standing by God's work they will run off to some ballroom where the women don't have enough clothes on them to make a pad for a crutch or a tail for a kite."

Later in his sermon he said:

"If Christ should come to Chicago and you knew he was coming tomorrow, would you change any of your dates? Would you tell the brewer's wagon it needn't leave any booze today and would you call up the brewer and have him take back what you have in the cellar? Would you take anything out of the icebox? Would you make up with your neighbor? Well, Christ has come to Chicago and knows just

Will secure a four-grave family lot at a price that you will probably never be able to duplicate again. Act now. Cemetery land values are going up. Just think of it—only \$6.75 plus a few small annual payments, so small you will hardly miss them. The lots are near the beautiful \$75,000 chapel. Take advantage of this offer while it lasts. Send the coupon now.

Memorial Park Cemetery and Annex

Great Point Road and Harrison Street—One-Half Mile West of Evanston

Thousands of people who have seen this garden cemetery have pronounced it the most beautiful in Chicago. The ground is higher than any Chicago cemetery. No finer spot could be selected. It is the ideal burial place.

Auto Ride FREE!

Next Saturday and Sunday our automobiles will leave at frequent intervals from our Lincoln Avenue office to take you to and from the cemetery free of charge. Come out and visit the cemetery. You are not obligated in any way. If you cannot come out, let us make arrangements to take you when it is convenient for you to go. But you should not act on it.

Send Coupon While This Offer Lasts!

Many families are found unprepared when this happy sad news arrives. Reserve your coupon on a lot at this special price. If after visiting the cemetery you decide you do not want to buy, you are under no obligation. Protect yourself with this unusual offer. Send coupon today.

Central Cemetery Company

783 Marquette Bldg., Dept. 18 — CHICAGO, ILL.

Central Cemetery Company of Illinois

783 Marquette Bldg., Dept. 18, Chicago

Without any further obligation on me I herewith register my name.

Name _____

Address _____

Send coupon now or phone for full information—don't delay. Reserve your lot. No obligation to buy.

It Christ Came (EVENING SERMON)

In his evening sermon Billy Sunday chose for his text the first verse of the nineteenth chapter of Luke: "Jesus entered and passed through Jericho." He said in part:

"I need not stand here and argue with you that the announcement of the coming of Jesus Christ to this city would awaken an interest and send a thrill of expectancy 'way beyond that of any other or all other characters in history."

"The concern we would feel toward Jesus would be vastly different not only in its magnitude but in its essence as well. The name of Jesus Christ is inseparably associated with religion, and, after all has been said, religion is the real measure of a man's character."

"Don't tell me how much you are worth! Don't tell me how much you have on deposit! Don't tell me whether you are a graduate from the university or not! What's your attitude toward God—that's all I want to know!"

"The supreme expression of any man or woman's life—religion! You don't reach the greatest life in intellect or money, you couldn't reach it in conquest, through worldliness. Man's greatest usefulness is reached through Jesus Christ and the most useful man is a Christian man."

"O, men sneer at the historical Christ. They stand up and say He is nothing but an ideal. You are a liar! They say the devil is nothing but an ideal. I say you lie! The devil is a person; so is Jesus."

What every one is doing or intending to do."

Lukewarm Censured.

There will be a lot of Methodists and Presbyterians in hell, Billy Sunday declared at the afternoon meeting.

Billy qualified by admitting they wouldn't be the right kind of Methodists or Presbyterians, but only the kind who bore the label, while their lives were not in conformity with their profession.

"The only persons who will get to heaven," exclaimed Billy, "will be Christians. Those who are simply Baptists, Episcopalians, Methodists, and Presbyterians and who have never been born again will be shut out."

Religious Coldness Scored.

Cold professors of religion who are afraid of enthusiasm were targets of Billy's sarcasm.

"Some church members are always afraid the religious caldron will boil over," he said. "It makes me sick and tired to have people demand enthusiasm in the sale of Liberty bonds, the Red Cross, business society, and sports and yet imagine that religion must be expressed only in a cold, formal, and gloomy manner."

"Where under the sun did any one ever get that idea? I am not afraid the religious caldron will boil too hard."

"Now, nobody can think of Jesus without feeling laid upon himself or herself the obligation to surrender their puny, ignoble, infinitesimal, mediocre self to the life that's more abundant and which comes to you through Jesus Christ. Why do you want to be a hobo when you can be a millionaire in grace? Why do you want to live dried up and like an Egyptian mummy when you can be a gleam with life and power, and work for the Lord?"

"If you want to be a whole man or a whole woman open your heart and let Jesus Christ come in. That's the only way you will ever be it in the universe. And Jesus Christ so completely represents the perfection of character that you can't escape Jesus Christ without ceasing to be your best self."

"This is the Jesus I am talking about. My text says he entered and passed through Jericho. Didn't stay there long. If Jesus Christ came to this city there'd be a great display. When royalty enters a city it is in holiday attire, with flags, thousands upon thousands, all fluttering and every one vying with each other to outdo the other in paying honor to the distinguished visitors."

"Jesus' honor is shown, salaries are fired, but that has never been done as it would be if Jesus Christ paid that city a special visitation of his power and presence. And you must have eyes in the back of your head if you can't see that Jesus Christ is honoring this city by his presence."

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MELTING POT IS PASSING; NOW AMERICANS ALL

"Chicago and the middle west are witnessing the passing of the melting pot," said Felix J. Strejckman, federal reserve director of the foreign language division of the Liberty loan committee, speaking yesterday at a meeting of representatives of thirty nationalities at the Morrison hotel. "Figures on the third loan subscription show the citizen of foreign ancestry is backing the government to his last available dollar."

What speakers declared was an answer to the demand made at the government's conference in Washington last week for "Americanization of the foreign born" was furnished in a resolution adopted at the meeting offering the services of the foreign language division to the government for the education of the foreign born in the Seventh federal reserve district. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan comprise the district.

The vast machinery of the foreign language division is headed by the cabinet of the Seventh federal reserve district, which has thirty members, one for each nationality in the district. There are in turn state and county divisions with committees representing all religious, social, business, and trades bodies.

"If you want to be a whole man or a whole woman open your heart and let Jesus Christ come in. That's the only way you will ever be it in the universe. And Jesus Christ so completely represents the perfection of character that you can't escape Jesus Christ without ceasing to be your best self."

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THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 191

GARDNER'S DAUGHTER QUILTS NAME FOR STAGE

Girl Made in
Chicago.

Gardner, 14 year old daughter of State Senator C. P. Gardner, has run away to the stage, according to a letter early yesterday by her parents.

Senator Gardner, Monday evening, Chicago police to search for the missing girl to believe that she had gone to Camp Grant.

Miss Gardner was told to leave home before. She had endeavored to leave home because she was dissatisfied with her father and held him in response to telegraphic messages from her father and held her arrival.

Miss Gardner's friends are high spirited and ambitious. She was placed in the Sacred Heart convent after she became dissatisfied with her father and held him in response to telegraphic messages from her father and held her arrival.

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AN APOLOGY



WALTER UNDERWOOD.

On Saturday, April 6, The Tribune printed an account of the sudden death of Pierce Underwood, a promoter. In connection with that news story there was published erroneously a picture of Walter Underwood of Oak Park, an attorney at law, with the name of Pierce Underwood attached.

Pierce Underwood likewise was a resident of Oak Park, and The Tribune's reporter there was instructed Friday evening to get his picture for publication. The reporter went to Photographer George Birdsall in that suburb and by mistake was given Walter Underwood's picture.

Finding itself in error in this matter, The Tribune avails itself of this early opportunity to assure its readers that the inadvertent publication of Walter Underwood's picture as the picture of Pierce Underwood was entirely without malice or intent, and is glad in this connection to acknowledge to Walter Underwood its unintentional error.

Walter Underwood is a graduate of Northwestern University Law school and an attorney of standing at the Chicago bar. He formerly was first lieutenant of the reserve militia company of Oak Park, and has devoted considerable time to Liberty lean and other war work.

VON HAAGSMAR IS INTERRED AS A DANGEROUS ALIEN

The mysterious career of Baron Carl von Haagsmar, adventurer, soldier of fortune, aid of Lee Christmas as a professional revolutionist, friend of Von Hindenburg and suspected German spy, was checked for the duration of the war when Haagsmar, known in Chicago as Chasmees Hollander, was ordered interned at Fort Douglas as a dangerous alien enemy, according to dispatches last night from Salt Lake City, where the man is in custody. Mrs. Nellie Hollander of Chicago, the prisoner's divorced wife, declared last night that as long as seven years ago Hollander was in communication with Gen. von Hindenburg. She married him as Hollander, she said, but later learned that his real name was Baron Carl von Haagsmar by seeing a letter that he had received from Germany.

ROBBER IN CELL HELD ROBBER OF ROBBED ROBBERS

'Spike' O'Donnell Named
in New Version of 'Honor
Among Thieves.'

According to statements in the possession of the police and State's Attorney Horne, the leader of the quartet of robbers who robbed the robbers that stole almost \$47,000 from the La Grange State bank in a daring holdup last December, was none other than Edward "Spike" O'Donnell, recently convicted of participation in the looting of the Stockmen's Trust and Savings bank.

With "Spike" O'Donnell in the recently executed "double steal" are implicated, according to Joseph Teshava, one of the original gang that held up the La Grange bank, John O'Donnell, a brother of "Spike," and two others whose identities have not been revealed, but who are said to be known to the police.

"Brains" Led First Gang.
The real brains of the second "steak-up" is believed by the police, however, to have been the leader of the original robber gang. This man received \$27,000 of the \$47,000 taken from the La Grange bank and is the only member of the original band who is still at large. John Novotny, George Stober, Teshava, and Max Kasper, the remaining members of the original gang, all of whom were robbed according to their statements by the second gang, are in custody and have confessed. Details of the bank robbery, as narrated in one of the confessions, disclose that it was under consideration two weeks before it was executed on Dec. 13.

Asked for Money.
According to Teshava he was drinking in Corbett's saloon at Ashland avenue and Fifty-first street the night following the holdup, when "Spike" O'Donnell wandered casually in. O'Donnell called him to one side.

"Now, Teshava, I need \$500 bad," O'Donnell is alleged to have suggested, and to have added significantly, "I happen to know you were in on that steak-up of the La Grange bank."

Points Out Comrades.
Teshava gave him the money. Meantime Novotny, who had been made custodian of Teshava's share of the loot, refused to return it. Teshava thought himself of the "fave" he had done O'Donnell. He went to O'Donnell and told the "big slim fellow" his troubles.

Teshava pointed out his three original robber companions and their places of abode to "Spike." Then, according to Teshava, O'Donnell immediately gathered up his brother and two other companions, robbed the original robbers, pocketed all the money, and laughed at Teshava.

SOLID SIX FIGHTS HEATH'S \$2,500 SALARY ARREARS

Oscar M. Heath, the Eastwood high school teacher who has been under suspension for a year, may not get his back salary of \$2,500. The solid six, which was unable to find him guilty of seditious utterances when it responded to a large extent with Mayor Thompson's, has a new plan. Mr. Heath will be shown to be incompetent.

"We do not want to pay Heath the \$2,500," said Hart Hanson, chairman of the trial committee. "We have been told by the law department that we can file charges of incompetency." Mr. Hanson pointed out that there was no evidence that he was incompetent in the classroom, but that his ideas outside of the classroom could be used on the incompetency charge. It is not his ideas about the war that conflict with the solid six, it is said, but his ideas about love, expressed in a book he wrote four or five years ago.

The board may settle the Hismarch school question by changing the name to honor some German whose love for autoocracy is not as great as that of the "iron chancellor." Trustee Anthony Czarnecki suggested Baron Steuben of the revolutionary war, and the solid six is considering that name. The matter will come up before the committee again on Monday.

Winnetha Socialist Meet Again Goes on the Rocks

There was no meeting of the Socialist party in the Winnetha public library last night as advertised. Henry Luensman, the shoe dealer at 864 Elm street, and spokesman for the Winnetha wing of the party, said, when asked for an explanation by a reporter:

"I have nothing to say. It hurts my business." From other sources it was learned that "no speakers were available."

O'CONNOR & GOLDBERG SHOES

THE FASHION BOOTERY
23 MADISON (EAST)



Beauty of Line

A NEW, STRICTLY BENCH MADE
O-G OXFORD IN WHICH THE AC-
CENT IS UPON CLOSE FIT AND
GRACEFUL CURVE, PATENT
VAMP, BLACK SATIN QUARTER.

Nine Dollars

Hand-Turned Soles and Wood French Heels.



The Power of Music

BY
WALDO PONDRAY WARREN

Make a large place in your life for Music and it will bring you a priceless reward.

All the desires of your heart will come closer as you become attuned to the rhythm and harmony of life.

In the hour of rest Music will uplift your spirit and give refreshment to every faculty of your being.

In the hour of work you will rejoice in the strength and energy which Music has given you.

In the hour of jubilee Music will bring you thrills of delight that compensate for all that is dull and commonplace.

In the hour of prayer Music will quicken the aspirations of your soul and perfume your life with the breath of heaven.

In the hour of fellowship Music will blend your spirit with others in unity and understanding.

In the hour of love Music will enrich your heart with feelings that magnify the meaning of existence.

In the hour of memory Music will unseal the treasures of the past and bring a sacred glory to the present.

In the hour of death Music will speak to you of a life filled with an eternity of joy and song.

In the hour of vision Music will give power and scope to your imagination and bring into reality the things that were not.

In the hour of high purpose Music will summon the potentialities of your soul and urge them forward to great and glorious achievement.

Such is the power of Music; to this power open the doors of your soul and there will enter into your life a greater fullness of all that makes for progress and joy.



THIRD LIBERTY LOAN
4 1/2%
NO. 119

MURAD
THE TURKISH CIGARETTE
S. ANARGYROS
CAPITAL STOCK OWNED BY REORILLAR & CO.

BEST INVESTMENT

My last dollar, if
needed, Uncle Sam!
My word is my bond.

Murad

BEST INVESTMENT

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BEST INVESTMENT

OFFICERS RUSHED TO MUSCLE DRILL AT CAMP GRANT

Daily Exercises for School
of Arms Men at Rock-
ford.

Camp Grant, Ill., April 9.—(Special.)

Hard physical drill, the first experience by junior officers of the Eighty-sixth division since the grueling days spent in Fort Sheridan when they lay out for every officer enrolled in the divisional infantry school of arms.

Gen. Martin's Chicago Infantry brigade collected all available officers and men today and marched to the rifle range, later completing a tactical walk in combat formation. For the first time it was assumed that the Hun were pressing the brigade hard and the movement was a retreat.

At noon outposts were placed to ward away the Germans while the unit simulated a halt for the night. Every man in camp worked in the open during the day and activity was particularly noticeable in the depot brigade, where white and colored recruits drilled at top speed.

Private W. O. Duntley, formerly an

associated with his father in the Chicago Pneumatic Tool company and now a candidate in the third officers' training school, received notification today of his commissioning as first lieutenant in the ordnance service.

GROUND GLASS IN COCOA CUPS AT CAMP LOGAN

Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., April 9.—(Special.)

Thirteen cans of cocoa thought to contain ground glass are

being analyzed at the base hospital. The cocoa is the product of a New York firm of a German name.

Several days ago a new brand of cocoa was introduced into some of the division messes. After the first meal

the other food served at the meal was from sources the same as had supplied all meals before. The cocoa was the only newly supplied part of the meal.

An order issued by the division surgeon today makes the first aid station

of the One Hundred and Thirty-first infantry the model for the entire division. This station was constructed

under the direction of the regimental surgeon major, Maj. George Amerson

of Chicago.

Every officer of the division will have his finger prints recorded within

the next few days. The first taken this morning by members of the intelligence department, were those of Gen. Bell and the members of his staff.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first

infantry, under the command of Col. Joe Sanborn, arrived at San Jacinto this

afternoon. It is the end of their second day out, and all the men are in

fine condition. The hike from Camp Logan to the historical battlegrounds of the Texas rebellion was made in

schedule time.

Cadet Flyer Is Killed and Another Injured

Dallas, Tex., April 9.—John Insinger

of Greeley, Colo., an American cadet

flyer, was instantly killed and Earl

Zinn, also training for a commission

in the United States army, was slightly

injured at Love field, near here, today

when their airplane crashed to

gether one hundred feet up and hurled

to the ground, one tangled mass of

wreckage. Insinger was buried be

neath his machine. Responsibility for

the accident has not been officially

placed.

Drafted Man "Beats His Way" to Report to Board

Adolph Serra, registrant of local

board No. 1, who recently wrote the

board that he would be in Chicago for

examination in two weeks, arrived

yesterday. "He had 'beat his way,' he

said, but was determined to come.

BAND TO START "CLEANUP WEEK"

A band from the Great Lakes Naval

station may lead a parade to start

"Cleanup week," which begins April 14.

Health Commissioner Robertson, who

has charge of the campaign, declared

that he expected to have the jockies

band.

TO TRAIN FOR SPECIALIZED ARMY DUTY

Five Hundred Drafted Men to Report Today at the University of Chicago, Northwestern University, and Lewis Institute.

Five hundred drafted men have been selected by various draft boards to take technical training to fit them for specialized duties in military life. They will be instructed at the University of Chicago, Northwestern University, Evanston, and Lewis Institute during the next three months. Among those ordered to report today and the institutions at which they will study are the following:

BOARD NO. 6, LEWIS INSTITUTE.

Crawford, John Ray 537 E. 48th-st.

James, Everett 3548 Vincennes

Foran, Harry E. 2841 Grand-blvd.

BOARD NO. 6, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

East, Dr. Charles P. 474 E. 41st-st.

O'Brien, Leo J. 459 E. 41st-st.

Weber, Arthur J. 2424

BOARD NO. 7, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Black, John E. 4436 Vincennes

Smith, Joseph 4538 Prairie

Smith, Joseph 4538 Prairie

BOARD NO. 13, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Gilbert, Charles E. 5131 Blackstone

Hefman, David F. 1400 E. 50th-st.

Walt, Robert H. 1581 E. 47th-st.

BOARD NO. 29, LEWIS INSTITUTE.

Drew, Howard H. 3739 Washington-blvd.

Shelton, Frank Joseph 744 S. Campbell

Stark, Robert 4139 Wilson-st.

BOARD NO. 32, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Dwight, John C. 656 N. Trumbull

Donohy, William H. 1939 W. Grand

Kinsella, W. Alter 3918 Taylor

Olsen, Bert 1949 W. Superior

Petersen, Fred L. 3918 Taylor

Stark, Robert 4139 Wilson-st.

BOARD NO. 34, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Hansen, Charles O. 1241 N. Human

Kelch, Malcolm B. 5414 Le Moyne

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 40, LEWIS INSTITUTE.

Agnew, Charles 2200 W. Monroe

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 41, LEWIS INSTITUTE.

Best, William 2200 W. Monroe

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 42, LEWIS INSTITUTE.

Carroll, William J. 626 W. 18th-st.

Fuker, Charles 532 W. 18th-st.

McCarthy, Eugene 1884 Seward

BOARD NO. 46, LEWIS INSTITUTE.

Brink, Frank 1321 Wolfram

Landis, Joseph 609 Townsend

Stark, Robert 4139 Wilson-st.

BOARD NO. 54, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Markham, James A. 590 Aldridge

McKee, Allen E. 929 W. 42nd-st.

Watts, Cornelius C. 3625 Sheffield

BOARD NO. 56, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Adams, Fred C. 1541 Wood

Egert, Walter 628 Dearborn

Hillock, William E. 1375 Early

BOARD NO. 57, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 58, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Chasen, Herman A. 2636 N. Leavitt

McKee, Allen E. 929 W. 42nd-st.

Watts, Cornelius C. 3625 Sheffield

BOARD NO. 59, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 60, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 61, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 62, LEWIS INSTITUTE.

Agnew, Charles 2200 W. Monroe

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 63, LEWIS INSTITUTE.

Agnew, Charles 2200 W. Monroe

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 64, LEWIS INSTITUTE.

Agnew, Charles 2200 W. Monroe

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 65, LEWIS INSTITUTE.

Agnew, Charles 2200 W. Monroe

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 66, LEWIS INSTITUTE.

Agnew, Charles 2200 W. Monroe

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 67, LEWIS INSTITUTE.

Agnew, Charles 2200 W. Monroe

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 68, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 69, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 70, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 71, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 72, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 73, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 74, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 75, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 76, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 77, LEWIS INSTITUTE.

Agnew, Charles 2200 W. Monroe

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 78, LEWIS INSTITUTE.

Agnew, Charles 2200 W. Monroe

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 79, LEWIS INSTITUTE.

Agnew, Charles 2200 W. Monroe

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 80, LEWIS INSTITUTE.

Agnew, Charles 2200 W. Monroe

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 81, LEWIS INSTITUTE.

Agnew, Charles 2200 W. Monroe

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 82, LEWIS INSTITUTE.

Agnew, Charles 2200 W. Monroe

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 83, LEWIS INSTITUTE.

Agnew, Charles 2200 W. Monroe

Barnes, Frank E. 2145 W. Taylor

Marren, Thomas F. 433 S. Claremont

Waldman, Louis J. 3234 S. Division

BOARD NO. 84, LEWIS INSTITUTE.

Agnew, Charles 2200 W. Monroe

FASHION'S
BLUE BOOK

BY CORINNE LOWE.

NEW YORK.—[Special Correspondent.]—Sometimes we are tempted to interview one grim and stately raven and ask if we are ever going to have a success of sleeveless. By the time we have wandered up and down Fifth avenue one is simply appalled by these legions of abbreviated garments. To see a new one doesn't register any more—it is like seeing another mountain in Switzerland or another picture hat in Hyde Park. However, there are some pretty and clever new sleeveless blouses which even the calloused cannot pass over.

One of these blouses is called the

THE SUCCESSFUL
HOME GARDEN

BY J. F. H. HEIDE.

No. 39.

POTATO SCAB.

This is that familiar scab which pits the tubers, which affects the flavor, causes wasteful peeling and, in seed potatoes, reduces the yield. Scab by tubers infects the healthy and inoculates the soil, where the disease germ has been known to live for six years in spite of crop rotation.

Unless we know the clean potato to come directly from the seed potato, in clean containers, the only safe method is to treat them all for scab. Yet one eminently successful market gardener maintains that if actually scabby potatoes are removed the soil infection is sufficiently localized to warrant the omission of the formalin treatment, which is a considerable expense in large operations.

The treatment consists in soaking the tubers for two hours, uncut, in a solution of one pint of 40 per cent formalin in thirty gallons of water. This is equivalent to one fluid ounce formalin in fifteen pints of water. If left in the solution longer than two hours the potatoes may become sterile and unfit for germination.

A vat or bathtub may be used for the purpose. If the potatoes are small they may be soaked, using a bucket and tangle for greater convenience; if in the trays described last Saturday, the entire tray may be placed in the solution. Only enough solution should be used barely to immerse the potatoes. Thus sufficient fresh solution will need to be added, from time to time, to cover the next lot.

If the potatoes are not to be planted the same or next following day, they must be taken from the sacks after the soaking and spread out in shade immediately to dry. In the trays they are sufficiently spread for drying. Treated potatoes must not come in contact with

Vaughan's
Garden
Seeds

You cannot prove your seeds by looking at them. You MUST rely on the seedman. Then why take a chance? For 40 years we have gathered from the ends of the earth the Vegetables of quality. Flowers that bloom, and by our tests and trials we know and offer only such as will give you results. From our country you may get the best seed at the lowest cost. The first seed cost is the smallest part of your expense.

Use green-ford seeds. Our "Information" and "Phone" Catalogue is FREE. Mail your order to Vaughan's Seed Store, 1000 North Dearborn Street, Chicago.

SAVE A THRIFT STAMP on each dozen seeds you use in cooking and baking by using SA-VAN-EG At All Grocers

for Quality

SA-VAN-EG At All Grocers

Tribune Cook Book

All recipes have been scientifically tested by Miss Edgington, with current market materials and are indexed by year.

BY JANE EDDINGTON.

Defining the Calorie.

It is a pleasure and a temptation to write of the calorie. Therefore this excuse at the beginning of a letter is welcome:

"A short time ago you wrote about calories, saying calories we must have. I do not believe one person in a thousand who reads THE TRIBUNE knows what they are. Can't you give us a more comprehensive definition?"

I thought when I printed the quotation below that I was giving about the best definition there is. What precedes it in the text is taken from refers to the energy or working power there is in each kind of food, which energy the man who has the best digestive and assimilative powers can pretty nearly get out. With incomplete powers he gets only part of the calories he might get. Here is the definition again:

"The calorie serves as a measure of fuel value. This unit [meaning the calorie] measures energy as heat, being the amount of heat required to raise one kilogram of water 1 degree Celsius, or one pound of water about 4 degrees Fahrenheit, but we can express it also as work, being sufficient energy to raise one pound weight 3.897 feet in the air or one ton about one and a half feet if it were possible to convert it into mechanical work without loss."

Twenty years ago Atwater published his food tables, which we still procure if we will send, as I have recommended seven times, to the office of publications, United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask for farmer's bulletin 28 on the chemical composition of American food materials. In the last column, after the chemical percentages, there is given the number of calories in each food of the man's long list.

The man who never bought a pound of food would be at some disadvantage if he had on the minute to lay in supplies. He would know the price of nothing, and he could not know without study or without hiring some one, or getting some one through friendship, to tell him what he should pay. To know the calories in food is really no harder than to learn every price, because some one has done the work and it stands from day to day and year to year the same.

You must take advantage of that work. It will not grow into your head without any effort on your part. But here is an easy way to remember what foods are relatively as far as calories are concerned:

A pure fat contains 4,000 calories. No other food has so many. A food largely fat, but with a small per cent of water, like butter and fat pork, contains usually about 3,500 calories. Lean meat without fat is exceedingly poor meat, if it happens to be beef or pork, and it may not have more than 1,000 calories. It is not a fuel or calorie food. We should not eat it for its calorie value. Cheese and nuts are the other foods containing a good deal of fat, and they have more calories than the food seeds or grains which are the great quantity fuel foods of mankind.

All the starchy foods, whether meals, flour, or cereals in any form, contain about 1,800 calories. Pure sugars contain 1,800 calories of concentrated energy.

The thing to do is to accept the calorie for what it is, a measure. It is not the only food measure, but it is the only one which tells what this tells. We might measure sugar by the pint or gallon or peck, but it happens that we use the pound, a unit of dry measure, and nobody quarrels about it. We can measure sugar as to calories. We must do so if we want to know what a pound of it consumed by a human being will return to him in the shape of warmth and work.

We have forgotten the history of the English yard stick and of the peck and pint and gallon measure. Let us forget the origin of the calorie, and then possibly it will seem as natural and necessary to life as those measures.

As for me, for years now I have found it most convenient when I wanted to spend a great deal more energy than usual to eat to that end. That is, the excess food I take with this is necessary is entirely of the concentrated sort, or those foods of high calorie value. My human machine having enough raw energy to run on, does not give up anything of its hardy won tissue—expensive fuel indeed, and to burn it is a good deal worse than burning our expensively made furniture to heat the rooms this adorns.

discovered or infected potatoes or they will become reinfected. If it is intended both to sprout and to treat for scab, the latter should be done first—now—as the buds might be killed by the disinfectant. Then spread at once for drying and subsequent sprouting.

To disinfect large quantities in market gardening fumigation with formaldehyde gas, in closed cellars or other sealed compartments, is practical as more economical of labor and material. It is questionable, however, if it is effective.

Redfern
Corsets

Back Lace—Front Lace

Redfern Corsets are the genuine value for which careful buyers are looking—and they are very beautiful and comfortable, too.

\$3.50, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00

up to \$25.00

Every Corset Fitted

Redfern Corset Shop

Nineteen East Madison Street

(Between State and Wabash)

Telephone Central 78

Chicago

And all high-class stores

The Warner Brothers Company

Seven Reels
of Misery for
All Concerned

"THE WHISPERING CHORUS."

Produced by Famous Players-Lasky. Directed by Cecil B. De Mille. Presented at the Alcazar.

THE CAST:
Jane Trimble, her husband—Raymond Hatton
George Corcoran, Elliott Dexter
Mrs. Trimble, mother to John—Edna Mae Cooper
Charles Barden, John Burton
Tom Burns, Parker Jones
H. P. Clumier, Tully Marshall
Chief McFarland, Guy Oliver
Stanberry, W. H. Brown
Channing, James Neil
Longshoreman, Noah Berry
Mocking Face, Gustav Seyffertitz
Evil Face, Walter Lorch
Good Face, Edna Mae Cooper

By Mae Tinée.
"Don't do it! Don't do it!" (Being friendly plea directed at producers, inspired by "The Whispering Chorus.") Just at this time when we are a nation at tension, with nerves raw and quivering our hearts wrung with our country's anxiety, the brief hours devoted to recreation should not be spent in contemplation of pictures like "The Whispering Chorus." It is a gruesome thing, the more horrible in that it is so exceedingly well done.

The plot concerns itself with that most depressing of creatures to contemplate, a male incompetent. Raymond Hatton's John Trimble is the genius in all its phases—a masterly delineation of a wretched object.

This John Trimble is a bookkeeper, constantly advised by a whispering chorus—the Doss and the Dons. Between the two he is constantly vacillating. But the Doss win out. He embroils the money in a moment of pettish wrath brought on by the fact that his employer's coat is trimmed with the richest fur, while he himself is unable to provide for anything save the necessities for his wife, mother and himself.

Then, like a weakling, he runs away, finding refuge on a little island on the outskirts of the city. A dead body, washed ashore, gives him an idea. He puts on it his own clothing and various belongings, disfigures it so that recognition will be impossible and, leaving a note signed John Trimble in which he declares that he was forced to embezzle by his employers and that if anything happens to him to blame one Edgar Smith who threatens him constantly. Then leaving the proxy John Trimble, the real one slinks away.

In the years that follow he falls to the depths. He meets with an accident that leaves him crippled and disfigured. Finally he is captured by the police, who have been on the look-out for Edgar Smith, when he at length is no longer able to resist the desire to see his mother. The shock kills her, but not before she has advised him to keep silence as to his identity, as his wife, thinking him dead, is now the wife of the governor and a happy woman for the first time in years.

The rest is just a torture of courts and death cells, a deformed weakling, a suffering woman, the electric chair, etc.

Such a lot of talent and film given over to making the world more unhappy for the length of seven reels!

Canny Chas. Beat 'Em to It.

New York, April 9.—[Special.]—Charlie Chaplin contracted with the First National Exhibitors' circuit to wiggle his feet in eight pictures at \$140,500 per.

The Essanay Film Manufacturing

KATHLYN WILLIAMS

She Does the Best Work in Many a Long Day as the Wife in This Most Unpleasant Picture.



company thereupon filed suit for \$500,000 against him for alleged breach of contract and today asked the sheriff to attach Chaplin's money and other property at the offices of his new employers.

The new employers showed Deputy Sheriff Murray a photograph of a check for \$140,500 and told him it was dated April 4 and was sent to Chaplin in California the same day by his brother and business manager, Sidney Chaplin. So Murray turned around and walked out.

College Women
Athletes to Meet

Delegates from twenty-five colleges will meet at the University of Chicago to attend the second annual athletic conference of American college women on Friday and Saturday of this week.

They will be the guests of the Women's Athletic association of the university, of which Helen F. Driver is the president, and will be housed in the dormitories and in Ida Noyes hall. Elizabeth Atterbury, representative of Smith college, and Mrs. C. W. Dusenier will address the first open meeting of the conference in the theater of Ida Noyes hall on Friday at 1:30 p. m.

A second open meeting in the same hall will take place on Saturday at 8:45 a. m., at which Miss Marion Talbot, dean of women of the University of Chicago, will speak.

A banquet, followed by a skit given by the Dramatic club, will be held on Saturday night. All college women and alumnae are invited to the meetings and banquet. Between 200 and 300 guests are expected at the latter, of which Marion Glaser is the chairman.

Bright Sayings
of the Children

"The Tribune" will pay \$1 in thrift stamps for each child who sends in a story told and never before printed in any magazine, or for a drawing on one side of the paper. Address: Bright sayings to Aunt Sue, Tribune, Chicago.

Mother had held a stormy session with Louise after church. The little miss did not want to take off her new dress and put on a second best. When she finally came down in her last summer's dress her father, knowing nothing of the trouble, said, "Well, where is that new dress I saw you in this morning?" "Mother and I decided to conserve it," she answered, quickly. S. C. R.

It was the first concert Sonny attended. On his return his father asked how he enjoyed the music. The classical music evidently did not appeal to the boy, whose comment was: "O, it was all right, but you can't whistle that kind of music." S. C. R.

On one occasion while visiting my sister she started to tell me of the new maid she had employed. The maid had been with her about one week, but this was her day off. The ringing of the telephone called sister away, so her son continued: "O, Aunt Telle, she looks just like you, only that you have a newer face." C. J. McH.

MEETINGS

Events Scheduled in Chicago Today and Tonight.

North Shore Congregational church, Sheridan road and Wilson avenue, 2:15 p. m.—"Ma" Sunday will talk to the women of the north side churches at a patriotic meeting.

Wells school, 938 N. Ashland avenue, 3 p. m.—James Mullerbach, chairman of the trade board, garment trade, will speak on "Trade Agreements, Needle Trades."

Auditorium building, 8:15 p. m.—Dr. Frederick Finch Strong, lecturer on electricity, Tufts Medical college, Boston, will speak on "The Reality of the Unseen," in Recital hall.

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SENATE FIGHT GROWS ACTIVE ON ALL SIDES

McCormick Drives Wedge Into Former Deneen Territory.

Important developments, it is believed, are impending in the Republican United States senatorial contest. This week, rival leaders feel, is likely to be of decisive interest in this preliminary stage of the campaign.

There are indications that something final may be expected from former Gov. Charles S. Deneen. Mayor Thompson's campaign headquarters in the old Union hotel quarters, from which his majority campaign was fought, were opened yesterday. McDill McCormick yesterday drove a sharp wedge into the Hyde Park territory, hitherto an impregnable Deneen stronghold, with the announcement of the McCormick Sixth ward campaign committee, headed by Col. George T. Buckingham.

In the list of members of the committee appear the names of some of the men who have always been relied upon by the Deneen-West leaders for support. Conspicuous is that of Ald. Willis O. Nance.

Skirmishing Is Started.

Reports from the downtown counties show that all three of the rival headquarters have been skirmishing, since April 4, attempting to get a line on actual conditions as they exist outside of Chicago. In at least two of the camps these reports will be up for consideration today. Upon decisions made as a result of this sudden activity, may depend developments of the utmost import.

Announcement of the completion of the Sixth ward McCormick organization was accompanied by the news that headquarters in the ward will be opened this morning at 1115 East Fifty-fifth street. This was taken as indicating that the McCormick campaign in Chicago is to be carried directly into the heart of the old Deneen-West territory and into Mr. West's home ward.

Buckingham in Statement.
Col. George T. Buckingham, the chairman of the executive committee, issued this statement:

"McDill McCormick is 100 per cent loyal. He can be depended on as a real patriot. In this critical period no other kind should be nominated by our party or by any party."

"During the next six years the senate will face the greatest problems in the history of this nation—the reconstruction after the war of our international relations."

"Mr. McCormick is peculiarly fitted to deal with these problems by the fact that he has traveled extensively abroad, has an intimate and first-hand acquaintance with the social, political, and economic conditions prevailing in the principal nations, and is, therefore, eminently qualified to deal intelligently with these reconstruction problems. He would be, for this particular era, a most useful senator."

Members of Committee.
The membership of the McCormick executive committee in the Sixth ward is announced as follows:

George T. Buckingham, N. B. Simon, Isaac C. Brown, Sanford McKeay, F. Butler, secretary, George A. Boden, Ald. Willis O. Nance, Roy C. Wood, Clyde L. Day, Victor L. Barker, Charles T. B. Good, James W. Ryan, James V. Fisher, Charles T. B. Good, Nathan Herbin, Frederick A. Lorenz, Guymer Martin, Morris A. Rosenwald, James Black, John B. Cornell, Moses Liberman, James B. Black, Rupert J. Henry, William A. Hale, Louis A. Nahan, Frank M. Kelly, William H. Bennett, Tom Harvey, Guy A. Elin, John A. Elin, Harry Rosenbloom, Harry L. Haskin, Al. V. Booth, Samuel H. Adams, George H. Young, James J. Armstrong, W. C. Logan, Samuel M. Morgan, John Angus.

Mandel Brothers

Small children's silk poplin coats at 8.75

Empire model, with collar of crepe de chine. Rose.



Openhagen, green or tan—and sizes for children of 2 to 6 years. The model pictured. Third floor.

Small children's hats at 3.95

Leghorn or panama hats—tailored, or adorned with ribbon and flowers. See sketch. Third floor.

MAY FIRST WON'T BE WABBLY IF U. S. CAN HELP IT

All good bundle stuffs are to burn their bundles on May 1, according to the word that has gone out in the land of Wabbliness. Comes also the report to the sensitive ears of federal watchers that some hundreds of wabbles, perhaps thousands, are to make Chicago their Mecca.

May 1 to a wabbliness is what July 4 is to an American. It has been set apart by the I. W. W. A "bundle stiff" is a man who travels the great west with a blanket. It is his house and his bed. Just why the bundles are to be burned has not been made clear. One theory is that they are coming to Chicago—where there are beds. To battleships is simple; in plain U. S. it means to roughhouse.

Immigration inspectors, department of justice officials, and others held a conference yesterday and plans will be laid before the police heads to keep peace in Chicago. The city is to be made unhealthy for battleshippers.

CHURCHES MUST TELL INCOMES

Washington, D. C., April 9.—Churches, educational institutions, charitable organizations, chambers of commerce, pleasure clubs, and other institutions not organized for profit, and exempt from paying income taxes, must file with revenue collectors income and nature of expenditures, under an internal revenue ruling today.

Rear Admiral Peary Gains After Blood Transfusion

Washington, D. C., April 9.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, retired, the arctic explorer, is recovering at his home here from a blood transfusion operation. The treatment was given for what the doctors described as "pernicious anemia."

HOOVER PICKS BOARD TO FIX MEAT POLICY

Washington, D. C., April 9.—[Special.]—Food Administrator Hoover announced today the personnel of the commission to consider and make recommendations as to the government's meat policy. The commission is composed of:

John A. Moffett, W. E. Hall, Ethelbert Stewart, and Royal Meeker, department of labor; Victor Murdock and Samuel W. Tator, federal trade commission; George M. Rommell, L. D. Hall, department of agriculture; and former Gov. Stuart of Virginia and Marion Sanson of Fort Worth, Tex., representing the department of agriculture and food administration.

The commission held an informal meeting and will remain in session until a policy is formulated governing the meat and live stock industry during the war.

SABATH TOASTED WITH HIS BRIDE IN WASHINGTON

...and they lived happily ever after.

A broad smile illuminated the face of Congressman Adolph J. Sabath in Washington yesterday.

"Yes, the cat is at last out of the bag," he smiled. "I married the sweetest girl in the world. Doesn't every bridegroom do that? And isn't it legitimate to try to keep the secret for a while?"

The congressman and his bride, who was Miss May Ruth Fuerst of 2823 Millard avenue, Chicago, arrived in the national capital early in the day. "The Illinois bunch" was on hand with the glad hand and grape juice toasts were the order.

There is only one mystery which remains unanswered. Where have the honey-mooners been for the last week? But then that's nobody's business anyway.

Marguerite Clark speaks for Third Liberty Loan

In the interest of the loan, Miss Clark will appear in person on our fourth floor, today, at 2:30 p. m.

Mandel Brothers

Costume shop, fourth floor

Stunning fabrics, charming styles, in a notable sale of women's

springtime coats—unmatched values

A comprehensive collection of carefully selected coats and capes exemplifying the newest and best in models and materials. The values—if the current market trend be a criterion—are not likely to be duplicated this season.

Included are coats of

silvertone velours, cashmere velours, men's wear serge.

300 coats—
one price

31.50

jerseys, satins, burella cloths, faille silks and gabardines.

Every coat carefully tailored and representative of superior and artistic designing. Sleeves and bodies are silk lined. The assortment includes

navy, rookie, pekin, taupe tan and black.

This event is worthy the attention of every woman who has delayed until now the purchase of her spring wrap. The broad selection and remarkable values practically guarantee a satisfactory choice. Fourth floor.

Timely event in Mandel Brothers' luggage shop, sixth floor

Trunks, bags and suit cases—a clearance

—the reductions of exceptional importance

Travelers, vacationists, motorists, tourists! Here is an opportunity of the most extraordinary character. Not soon again will you be enabled to effect savings so substantial on luggage so high grade, when these lots have been sold.

Fiber wardrobe trunks, 29.50

A thoroughly reliable, dome top trunk constructed of three-ply kiln dried lumber, covered and interlined with vulcanized fiber; riveted at every point and equipped with the most modern devices for hanging and carrying clothing and accessories.

General purpose trunks, \$9

Strongly built, reinforced with braced steel trimmings; heavy cowhide straps, good look. Size 36.

Khaki suit cases, reduced to \$5

For those in the service—and others. A very substantial case covered with khaki cloth; has reinforced sewed on leather corners, leather straps and good look. Sizes 24, 26 and 28.

Walrus grain suit cases, \$10

Made of heavy, durable leather; steel frames; sewed on corners; laundry pocket in cover. Black only. 24-inch size. Exceptional value. Sixth floor.

Cowhide traveling bags, \$5

A limited number. Reinforced, sewed-on corners, leather lining and good look and catches. Black and brown. Sizes 16, 17, 18.

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

NOW IN PROGRESS

The Home Furnishing Exhibition

Including Summer Furniture

EVERYONE interested in beautifying the home should visit this Exhibition of 29 model rooms and sun-parlors, completely and authoritatively furnished with materials and designs selected expressly for this occasion.

The Exhibition, designed to conform with the tendency of the times for prudence in expenditure, is doubtless the most thorough presentation of interior decorations and furnishings ever offered in the country.

Fresh ideas—original, artistic, refined, with suggestions for wall treatment and color scheme—permeate the display, in their scope emphasizing our Store's equipment in:

Furniture Marbles and Bronzes Bric-a-brac
China and Glass Pictures and Statuary
Curtains and Upholstery Stuff
Lamps and Lighting Fixtures Linens and Bedding
Carpets and Rugs Antique Tapestries
House Furnishings Wall Papers and Decorations

A visit here now will be not only interesting but refreshing and stimulating.

TO BE SEEN ON THE EIGHTH FLOOR

Many other special Exhibits of home furnishing merchandise are now in progress in the various sections on other floors.



At These Prices Every Woman Will Wish a Serge Frock

THE qualities are so exceptional that only a very special purchase makes these prices possible. Women who have declared in favor of an economical wardrobe for war times can find no better way of commencing to save money than on these Frocks.

They will be very smart for street wear with fur scarfs. The styles are emphatically modish. Quality of fabric, excellence of style, goodness of workmanship—all mean unusual money's worth, and more than satisfactory service.

At \$25—two styles; one sketched. This is of serge, with hand-stitched collar and cuffs of broadcloth. At the left above. The other style has a bodice and sleeves of foulard; skirt and trimmings of serge. Silk bodice lining.

At \$35—Cord girdled is one very smart style, with two sketched panels at the back. The other, at this price, sketched, combines plaited foulard with serge, and has double collar and vestee of an exceptional quality of white satin. Silk bodice lining.

Sixth Floor, South Room.



It is a very chic Frock, is it not, with its two-tiered skirt and Eton bodice edged with fine silk braid. Yet its price for this selling is only \$30!

RESORTS AND HOTELS

Alaska
The top of the world
The vast mountain land that opens with its slopes and grandeur—wonderful places for a revitalizing vacation. The
Grand Trunk Pacific
Now the greatest of the Canadian railroads is offering a new and most attractive vacation. The Alaska, the wilderness of Alaska, the great coast of the Pacific, the great mountains of the Rockies, the great forests of the West, the great lakes of the North, the great rivers of the South, the great cities of the East, the great ports of the West, the great harbors of the North, the great bays of the South, the great gulfs of the East, the great seas of the West, the great oceans of the North, the great waters of the South, the great winds of the East, the great storms of the West, the great clouds of the North, the great rains of the South, the great snows of the East, the great ice of the West, the great fire of the North, the great light of the South, the great sound of the East, the great silence of the West, the great music of the North, the great dance of the South, the great games of the East, the great sports of the West, the great adventures of the North, the great discoveries of the South, the great explorations of the East, the great conquests of the West, the great triumphs of the North, the great defeats of the South, the great successes of the East, the great failures of the West, the great hopes of the North, the great dreams of the South, the great wishes of the East, the great prayers of the West, the great thanks of the North, the great praises of the South, the great glory of the East, the great honor of the West, the great power of the North, the great wealth of the South, the great knowledge of the East, the great wisdom of the West, the great love of the North, the great mercy of the South, the great kindness of the East, the great gentleness of the West, the great peace of the North, the great quiet of the South, the great stillness of the East, the great calm of the West, the great rest of the North, the great sleep of the South, the great death of the East, the great life of the West, the great resurrection of the North, the great redemption of the South, the great forgiveness of the East, the great reconciliation of the West, the 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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1918.

All out for
The third Liberty Loan
Go!

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10,000,000 IS LIBERTY RECORD ON LIBERTY BONDS

The \$1,000,000 Sales
and One \$1,500,000
Reported.

The Liberty loan in Chicago and the surrounding district took a leap toward its goal yesterday. It was a productive day for the purpose of aiding the Liberty loan. Employees of Oak Forest infirmary, the county hospital, the Juvenile detention home, and the psychopathic hospital will gather, and President Peter Reinberg of the county board will address them in behalf of the loan. Notices of the meeting have been sent out by Mr. Reinberg. A number of county employees working energetically as agents for the promotion of the loan. County employees say they will make a record for subscriptions.

Secretary of the Navy Joseph Daniels will arrive this noon at the Illinois Central station for his big meeting to night at the stockyards amphitheater. It is expected that 12,000 persons, many of them employees of the packing interests, will attend the meeting. This afternoon Mr. Daniels will visit the Great Lakes Naval Training station.

Three young women canvassed the patrons of the Royale restaurant yesterday noon and secured subscriptions for \$4,650 worth of bonds. The subscriptions were taken by Miss Philippine Lawrence of 5550 Wayne avenue, Mrs. C. B. Willey of 4621 Michigan avenue, and Miss McGrane of 2615 Hampden court.

Every employee of the S. S. Kresge company subscribed for Liberty loan bonds last night following a meeting at which Robert Otis presided. It gives the employees, most of whom are girls, a record of 100 per cent patriotic for the three Liberty loans.

Another concern which has gone 100 per cent loyal for the third time is the local office of the Robins Conveying Belt company. Every employee subscribed, the total being \$7,000.

Six hundred Liberty loan workers will be at the meeting tonight in the Cathedral school hall, Cass street and Chicago avenue, which is being held under the auspices of the Twenty-first ward Liberty loan committee.

The photo engravers and artists of the Ernest J. Krueger Engraving company held a chapel meeting for the purpose of selling Liberty loan bonds yesterday and disposed of \$2,300 worth.

The Chicago Society of Merchant Tailors at a dinner last night at the Great Northern hotel took \$30,000 of the Liberty loan bonds. In organization for work among the Chicago tailors was established. Members of the Chicago chapter of the American Institute of Banking subscribed for Liberty loan bonds following a dinner at the Hotel La Salle.

The Marigold Tailors' association at its regular monthly meeting in its headquarters at Kominsky avenue and West Sixteenth street voted to contribute all the money in its treasury to the Liberty loan. A life membership in the Red Cross was bought and the balance invested in thrift stamps.

Liberty Lights

Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock a meeting will be held at the rooms of the county board in the county building, of all county civil service employees, for the purpose of aiding the Liberty loan. Employees of Oak Forest infirmary, the county hospital, the Juvenile detention home, and the psychopathic hospital will gather, and President Peter Reinberg of the county board will address them in behalf of the loan. Notices of the meeting have been sent out by Mr. Reinberg. A number of county employees working energetically as agents for the promotion of the loan. County employees say they will make a record for subscriptions.

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PARTY LINE AND CURIOUS TYPIST AID MRS. RUEPING

Phone Plot Is Charged
in Suit Against
Husband.

A woman with a knack for taking shorthand notes over the telephone was an unexpected witness yesterday in the case of Mrs. Maude Rueping, who is suing her husband, Robert, and Marshall Keene, a private detective, on charges of conspiracy to ruin her reputation so the husband may gain custody of their 4-year-old daughter, Margaret.

The Ruepings are divorced. Mrs. Rueping having obtained a decree Jan. 23 on grounds of cruelty. Rueping is a diamond broker. A previous hearing Miss Florence Stillwell of 712 North La Salle street testified that she had been in the employ of Rueping in the case, but said it was for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation.

Party Line Plays Part. Miss Katherine Berry of 2247 Burlington avenue, a clerk in the Greenbaum & Sons bank, was the interesting witness yesterday. Miss Berry is on a two-party telephone line, Miss Stillwell being the other party. Her suspicions were aroused, she said, when she heard several telephone conversations between Rueping and Miss Stillwell.

Mrs. Rueping said she had never met, but she believed she was being duped, she said, so she communicated with her and then with her attorney. As a result she jotted down the conversations in shorthand. Both Rueping and Keene gave Miss Stillwell instructions Jan. 17, she said.

Report on Conversation. One conversation was read by her from the notebook as follows yesterday. Miss Stillwell—Nothing has happened yet. Rueping—For God's sake, how much longer will this keep up? Once Miss Berry heard Keene telephone Miss Stillwell that "the palmar party we had arranged with Mrs. Rueping will have to be postponed because her sister has arrived from Orion, Mich."

Mrs. Rueping testified Keene once enticed her into a hotel, but that she caught her way out. Mrs. Rueping said she had never met, but she believed she was being duped, she said, so she communicated with her and then with her attorney. As a result she jotted down the conversations in shorthand. Both Rueping and Keene gave Miss Stillwell instructions Jan. 17, she said.

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A HANDY MAN AROUND THE HOUSE



YOUTH BEGS RIDE WITH 2 WOMEN; DEATH IN CRASH

Hailing an automobile containing two women in Hammond, Ind., yesterday, Joseph Lange, 21 years old, 8121 Muskegon avenue, asked for a ride toward Chicago. He was invited into the machine. A short time later it crashed into a telephone pole, killed one of the women, injured Lange so seriously that he is expected to die, and severely injured the second woman.

Mrs. Grace Nichols, 7123 Merrill avenue, was killed. Mrs. Gracie Bender, 686 East Fifty-third street, who drove the machine, was injured. Lange was taken to the South Chicago hospital. Mrs. Bender said she had invited Nichols for a ride. They drove south toward Hammond, and then started back toward Chicago. At One Hundred and Fourth street and Indianapolis boulevard Lange asked for the ride.

"We had gone only a short way after the youth got into the machine," said Mrs. Bender. "when something went wrong and the machine crashed toward a telephone pole. I could not stop or turn it."

The machine crashed heading into the pole. The occupants were thrown out. There were several machines in the vicinity, and motorists went to the rescue. The injured persons were placed in machines and rushed to South Chicago. Mrs. Nichols died before the hospital was reached.

Mrs. Bender is the wife of Ralph Bender, an employe of Darling & Co. James C. Nichols is the husband of the woman killed.

Mrs. Mamie Hirsch, 26 years old, 1633 West Fourteenth street, was slightly injured yesterday when she was struck by an automobile driven by Mrs. Lena Pink, 1410 Clifton avenue, at Douglas boulevard and Spaulding avenue. Mrs. Pink was not held.

LIBERTY MEETINGS

Gatherings Scheduled for Today to Arouse Interest in Loan.

FOLLOWING are the meetings to be held in Chicago today to interest citizens in the Liberty loan, many of them being shop and factory gatherings, at which the employes of large companies will be present and asked to subscribe:

Marion school, 7023 Normal avenue, noon. Barton House Women's club, 3141 South La Salle street, 2:30 p. m. Austin Home Culture club, 124 South Lombard street, 2:30 p. m. John school, 3149 North Lincoln street, 2:30 p. m. Nixon school, Dickens and Keeler streets, 2:30 p. m. Bohemian women, Pilsen Park hall, Twenty-third street and Albany avenue, 2 p. m. Friedlander Brady Knitting mill, 614 South Green street, 1:30 p. m. St. Stanislaus church, Noble and Bradley streets, 8 p. m.

B. F. Goodrich Rubber company, Thirty-ninth and La Salle streets, 9:15 a. m. Meyer & Co. and Oxford Hand Tailoring company, 321 West Adams street, 11 a. m. Chicago Tailoring company, 230 South Market street, 8:30 a. m. General Chemical company, Hegewich, Ill., 11:30 a. m. General department managers and buyers, Siegel-Cooper & Co. State and Van Buren streets, 9 a. m.

Thornton Glancy Lumber company, 2315 Elston avenue, 12:30 p. m. Union Bag and Paper company, 3787 South Michigan street, 3 p. m. Association of Commerce weekly luncheon, Hotel La Salle, noon. Workers' meeting, Division street Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m. Workers' meeting, H. Hammond company, U. S. Yards, 12:15 p. m. Globe Wireless company, 11 North Wabash avenue, 8:30 a. m. T. A. Cummins & Co., 1338 Cortland street, 3 p. m. Burnside school, Ninety-first street and Langley avenue, 8 p. m. Union Bag and Paper company, 3787 South Michigan street, 3 p. m. Interstate Commerce commission, 910 South Michigan street, 3 p. m. Arthur Weiss, 311 West Adams street, noon. W. A. Jones Foundry and Machine company, 4401 West Twelfth street, noon. Decker Bros. & Co., 1233 Miller street, noon.

Widow of Albert Wisner Gets \$650,000 Estate. Mrs. Annie Wisner, widow of Albert Wisner, charter member of the Board of Trade, was made full beneficiary in his will in the Probate court yesterday. His estate consists of personal property valued at \$850,000 and real estate valued at \$100,000.

OLD 'JIM' JORDAN, NOTED CON MAN, DIES IN EAST

"Old Jim" Jordan is dead. He was one of the best known confidence men known to international authorities. He was 78 years old and died at Baltimore where he was under an operation at the Johns Hopkins hospital.

Jordan's real name was Harry Gilmore. He was a "de luxe" card sharper, plying his calling on practically all the first class ocean liners before the European war. He was accused of being the most dangerous confidence man the police were called on to deal with. He had two notches on his gun handle, having killed a man in Chicago and another at Denver.

Gilmore was a noted character in Chicago in the early 80's. There was hardly a gambling house in the city then which did not know him well. He shot and killed William Matthews in a gambling place at Wabash avenue near Polk street in 1886. Years later he was sentenced to Joliet for this, but was paroled in 1892.

Mother, 2 Sons in Army, "Turns In" 3d as Slacker. Mrs. Julia Arndt has four sons of fighting age. She was born in Germany, but that doesn't count. Two of her sons are in the service; the other two of draft age. Philip, one of these, failed to register.

He's big enough and strong enough to fight," said Mrs. Arndt. "I don't want any slackers in my home." So Mrs. Arndt "turned him in" and the government held him under \$2,500 bond as a slacker. She came to the courthouse yesterday and asked that when Philip's case comes up.

Mrs. Arndt left Germany when she was 14 years old and she's now 100 per cent American. The family home is at 2741 Lawrence avenue.

SPEAKERS

Men of Prominence to Appear Before National Chamber of Commerce.

FRANKLIN K. LANE, secretary of the interior, is to speak this evening in the Auditorium theater before the chamber of commerce of the United States. Secretary Lane is coming to Chicago at the spokesman of the administration, and will be the personal representative of President Wilson.

Joseph Daniels, secretary of the navy, will also discuss the war policies of the administration. Finance will be discussed by Charles S. Hamlin of the federal reserve board. Government organization in relation to business in war will be the topic of George N. Peck of the Council of National Defense.

Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago will discuss railroad matters. He will be well by Waddill Cashing, Edward A. Filene, and Wallace D. Simmons.

BERNHARDT HERE TO AID SALE OF LIBERTY BONDS. Sarah Bernhardt is here again. Here, this time, she declares, not to appear before the socially elect or the wealthy, but before the people. And to these people to convey the message of France, the heroic and suffering, and plead its cause and the cause of liberty throughout the world.

"I shall help sell Liberty bonds," queried Mme. Sarah at her rooms at the Congress yesterday. "I shall help sell Liberty bonds. I shall tell the tale of my dear France. I shall do whatever a woman may aid in this crisis of human liberty throughout the world. I shall gladly cooperate with every agency in this beloved nation of America which now has its flag flying and its men fighting alongside my brothers."

FUSION OF RACES CALLED BIGGEST PROBLEM FOR U. S.

Commerce Body Votes
Down Suppression of
Foreign Press.

The problem of how to make America the real melting pot of the world and to fuse all races in the country so as to promote true national unity during both war and peace time, monopolized most of the attention at national convocations of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who met at the Congress hotel yesterday afternoon.

Suppression of all publications in the German language was moved in the debate that followed the reading of the report of the immigration committee by W. F. Hayes of Marshall Field & Co. The animated discussion was checked by F. A. Sieberling, president of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company, and the motion and amendments aimed at publications in various foreign languages were tabled by a close vote.

Mr. Hayes pointed out that the war has brought in sharp relief the importance of the parts played by foreign language groups in the industrial life of the United States.

Maintain Solidarity. "The many racial groups making up our population have been allowed to settle in groups and colonies," said Mr. Hayes, "and no really serious national effort has been made to give them something of our national ideas or to translate to them the true meaning of our tremendous experiment in national democracy and its fundamental belief in the pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness."

"An analysis of the situation shows how vital it has become in matters of national defense. We find, for instance, that forty-three dialects are used in daily conversation among our foreign born groups."

"That nearly 50 per cent of the more than 12,000,000 foreign born persons are males of the age of 15 and above, 4 out of every 1,000 attend school to learn our language."

Labor Largely Foreign. "That one-third of our foreign born population, or nearly 5,000,000, were born in Germany, or in countries allied with Germany."

"That our basic war industries depend to a considerable degree for their labor supply on foreign born persons, most of whom do not speak or read our language and to whom the acid tests of loyalty have not been applied."

"That our foreign born are organized in societies throughout the country, to promote their racial solidarity or the political autonomy of their native lands, and that their interests are not always for America."

In the main the Americanization work of chambers of commerce and industrial plants has related to the use of a common language for the nation and the desire of all peoples in America to unite in a common citizenship under one flag."

FIGURES TALK

New York, April 9.—(Special.)—Among the million dollar subscriptions made in the third Liberty loan campaign today were:

U. S. Steel corporation, \$35,000,000. Prudential Insurance Co., 10,000,000. Citizens National bank, 5,000,000. Mutual Life Insurance Co., 5,000,000. Hamilton Trust Co., 2,000,000. Dime Savings bank, 1,000,000. U. S. Industrial Alcohol, 1,000,000. T. A. Gillespie company, 1,000,000. Corn Products Refining Co., 1,000,000. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., 1,000,000.

INQUIRY INTO DEATH OF Merchant to Be Reopened

A further effort to place the responsibility for the death of Benjamin Hoffman, South State street merchant, will be made this afternoon when the inquest will reopen at 2135 West Division street.

FATHER HEARS GARDNER HAS MARRIED HIS DAUGHTER

Samuel Gaylord, 915 North Central avenue, father of Gertrude Gaylord, 25, who is missing, said last night he had heard she is married to the Rev. R. H. Fortesque Gardner, 60 years old.

Dr. Gardner resigned last November and has since been living in Miles, Mich. Mr. Gaylord said Miss Gaylord and Dr. Gardner corresponded regularly and that just before she disappeared his daughter received a long distance telephone call from Miles.

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"Cap" Streeter Released; Windmill Is Removed

"Captain" George Wellington Streeter gained his liberty yesterday. He was sentenced last week to sixty days in the county jail for contempt of court for failure to move a windmill off the property of Mrs. Kathleen Beely, in the Deshler district of Lake Michigan.

Mrs. Beely's attorney appeared before Judge Foell and recommended that inasmuch as court attaches had had the windmill moved the captain be released.

ACCUSED "PAVLOV BAKER"

B. H. Montgomery, counsel for Nicholas Fryd, a grocer at 12107 South Halsted street, said yesterday a charge of larceny by receiving was placed against B. W. Sius, the partner banker, who was arrested Monday at the funeral of his brother-in-law. Fryd gave Sius \$300 to transfer to another party, and he did not do it, Attorney Montgomery says.

Mr. Sieberling then said: "I am wondering, gentlemen, if in our patriotic fervor, we are not getting into a little trouble. The most important thing we have to do to win the war is to make sure that the alien in our midst is to Americanize him. I do not know how you are going to do that, for the immediate purpose of this war, except through the language he understands."

Calls Man Power Wanted

W. L. Clause, who presented the report of the budget and efficiency committee, said it was of the utmost importance that the government adopt modern methods and stop the useless waste of man power at Washington.

Daylight saving was discussed by A. Lincoln Fitts of Boston, who said the plan was praised by business men in all parts of the country.

In presenting the report on industrial relations, Henry Kendall said: "The greatest problem in England today is not keeping men in the trenches. The greatest difficulty is keeping up the morale of the industrial workers at home. With the men organizing continually, the employers will find the tide setting against them, and only the wisest will be able to solve the problems that are going to confront them."

The Tim Tribune

THE WORLD'S SMALLEST NEWSPAPER
VOLUME II APRIL 10, 1918 NO. 9

"I WILL BE GLAD TO MY DYING DAY THAT THIS COUNTRY WAS UNPREPARED FOR WAR"

FEATURE SECTION

WELL, OF ALL THE NERVE—THOSE STRANGE MEN TIPPING THEIR HATS TO ME!

EDITORIALS

THE GERMANS ARE TRYING TO WIN BY A TRICK

COMICS

WHADDA YEAH, HINDENBURG IS TRYING TO SAVE GERMANY'S FOOD PROBLEM?

WHY, AFTER THIS DRIVE, THEY WON'T HAVE NEAR AS MANY TO FEED

WE'VE GOT ONE, TOO!

ORR

ORR

HEAVY FEELING IN OATS TRADE; EXPORTERS OUT

Market Reacts from Early
High Point and Is Lower
at the Finish.

Oats started out auspiciously yesterday, but failed to get the expected support and weakened in the latter part of the session, final quotations being 1/4¢ lower than previous day's. Lack of interest on the part of exporters and an easier tone in the spot market were telling influences, and the only feature noted was the fact that oats were for sale on all bulges.

It was the narrowest market in some time and general interest was very light. Fair commission house buying and a lack of offerings caused an easier strength early in the day, but there was nothing to substantiate the talk of large export sales made late Monday; in fact, everything pointed to the contrary, and buyers grew timid.

Cash oats were steady to 1/4¢ higher, based on previous transactions, although premiums were about 1/2¢ lower. Local shipping sales were \$5,000.

One small lot was reported worked from the outside at 12 1/2¢ over May. Receipts were 88 cars. Primary markets had 1,363,000 bu. oats, against 859,000 bu. a year ago.

May Corn Is Unchanged

Trading in May corn was extremely light, and the price was unchanged at the finish. The only business was in way of evening up outstanding trades, as every one is looking forward to the time when trading in new style contracts for June or July delivery is inaugurated, which will be tomorrow. Cash corn was steady to 1/2¢ higher under receipts of 112 cars and slow demand.

Primary markets had 3,277,000 bu. corn, against 3,100,000 bu. a year ago.

Trade of shipment of corn continues light and no material movement is expected until after the planting season is over. Weather conditions were generally favorable for field work.

Eye Prices Off Sharply.

Rye was 1/2¢ lower, with cash No. 2 selling at \$2.75. Receipts were 5 cars. Barley ruled 1/2¢ lower. Malt and malted barley were quoted \$1.65 per 100 lb. and sold at \$1.75 per 100 lb. feed and mixing quotable \$1.50 per 100 lb. with sales at \$1.40; screenings were quoted \$1.00 per 100 lb. and sold at \$1.17 per 100 lb. Receipts were 10 cars.

Timothy was firm. September closed \$9.00 bid and \$9.05 asked; October, \$9.00 bid and \$9.05 asked. Cash lots sold at \$7.00 per 100 lb. Cloverseed was unchanged, with cash quoted \$2.00 per 100 lb. and spot prime \$2.35.

Flax closed 1/4¢ lower. Cash quotable \$4.05 per 100 lb.

AMERICAN GRAIN MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 9.—WHEAT—

Standard, 4 cars, No. 1, \$1.50; No. 2, \$1.45; No. 3, \$1.40; No. 4, \$1.35; No. 5, \$1.30; No. 6, \$1.25; No. 7, \$1.20; No. 8, \$1.15; No. 9, \$1.10; No. 10, \$1.05; No. 11, \$1.00; No. 12, \$0.95; No. 13, \$0.90; No. 14, \$0.85; No. 15, \$0.80; No. 16, \$0.75; No. 17, \$0.70; No. 18, \$0.65; No. 19, \$0.60; No. 20, \$0.55; No. 21, \$0.50; No. 22, \$0.45; No. 23, \$0.40; No. 24, \$0.35; No. 25, \$0.30; No. 26, \$0.25; No. 27, \$0.20; No. 28, \$0.15; No. 29, \$0.10; No. 30, \$0.05; No. 31, \$0.00; No. 32, \$0.00; No. 33, \$0.00; No. 34, \$0.00; No. 35, \$0.00; No. 36, \$0.00; No. 37, \$0.00; No. 38, \$0.00; No. 39, \$0.00; No. 40, \$0.00; No. 41, \$0.00; No. 42, \$0.00; No. 43, \$0.00; No. 44, \$0.00; No. 45, \$0.00; No. 46, \$0.00; No. 47, \$0.00; No. 48, \$0.00; No. 49, \$0.00; No. 50, \$0.00; No. 51, \$0.00; No. 52, \$0.00; No. 53, \$0.00; No. 54, \$0.00; No. 55, \$0.00; No. 56, \$0.00; No. 57, \$0.00; No. 58, \$0.00; No. 59, \$0.00; No. 60, \$0.00; No. 61, \$0.00; No. 62, \$0.00; 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